

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 10.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1905.

NO. 19.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
6:02 A. M. Daily.	
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
8:39 A. M. Daily.	
12:39 P. M. Daily.	
5:03 P. M. Daily.	
5:54 P. M. Daily.	
9:12 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
6:45 A. M. Daily.	
7:33 A. M. Daily.	
12:03 P. M. Daily.	
4:05 P. M. Daily.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	
8:33 P. M. Daily.	
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)	

## S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R. TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to	Every one-half hour thereafter to
6:30 p. m.	8:00 "
7:30 "	9:00 "
8:30 "	10:00 "
9:30 "	11:00 "
10:30 "	12:00 "
11:30 "	12:42 a. m.

## TIME TABLE

### South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
6:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to	Every one-half hour thereafter to
4:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
4:55 "	4:55 "
5:10 "	5:10 "
5:55 "	6:14 "
6:30 "	7:00 "
7:30 "	8:00 "
8:30 "	9:00 "
9:30 "	10:00 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:30 "	11:55 "
12:15 a. m.	12:35 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes 18 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:42 a. m. to 4:42 p. m. The last "suburban car", leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

## POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

## MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
From the North.....	6:45	12:0
"    ".....	—	4:0
"    South.....	—	12:3

## MAIL CLOSING.

North.	6:55	12:09
South.	6:15	5:24

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching, 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

## MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck.	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain.	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger.	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock.	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward.	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schaberg.	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston.	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield.	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker.	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton.	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe.	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert.	Redwood City

## Want No Dusky Sons-in-law.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Senator Davis of Monroe and Green counties has introduced a bill in the Indiana Senate to prevent whites marrying persons having more than one-eighth Filipino blood. The bill grew out of a situation at Bloomington, where Filipino students are attending the State University and are flirting with white girls. Parents of these girls are fearful of marriages and have requested the passage of the bill.

## WEEK'S NEWS REVIEWED IN BRIEF ITEMS

### Recent Important Occurrences Presented in Kaleidoscopic Array.

## SUMMARY OF EVENTS OF THE WORLD

### Short, Crisp, Pithy Paragraphs That Give the Happenings of the Week in a Form Appreciated by Busy Readers.

Rear-Admiral F. G. Wilde, U. S. N., was retired last week.

The Agra diamond, weighing 31 karats, was sold at London last week for \$25,500.

Bubonic plague has appeared at the port of Pisagua, forty-four miles north of Iquique, Chile. The discovery has caused a panic among the inhabitants.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that Grand Duke Paul has been readmitted to the Russian army, with his former rank of Lieutenant-General and Aid-de-Camp General.

The Japanese Government has ordered the immediate construction of twenty-five torpedo-boat destroyers. Fifteen are to be built in the Government yards and ten in private yards.

A dispatch from Copenhagen to the London Daily Telegraph reports that a serious strike riot has taken place at Helsingfors, Sweden; that cavalry charged the rioters and that thirty persons were injured.

The Japanese war ships have captured up to the present time thirty-nine neutral vessels carrying contraband of war. Their total value is \$8,500,000. Besides, coal valued at \$500,000 has been taken.

The Kansas House has refused to adopt a resolution providing for submitting to the voters at the next general election a proposition to amend the constitution so that the legislators will not be allowed railroad passes.

A dispatch to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger from Warsaw says the Russian Minister of Railroads has telegraphed that by command of the Emperor all the demands of the workmen on the state railroad are to be immediately granted.

Anthony Huddleson, aged 101 years, the first white settler in Pierce county, Wis., is dead at the home of his grandson near Trimble, Wis. Huddleson was a direct descendant of the family of which Daniel Boone was a member.

As a result of a conference with the bankers of Tokio, Osaka, Nagoya and Kyoto, the Japanese Government has practically determined upon a fourth domestic loan of 100,000,000 yen, to be issued at 96 per cent and payable in seven years.

After a heated debate, in which forty women took part, the Bayonne, N. J., Political Study Club has voted, by a large majority, that the proper way for a girl to salute the flag is to touch the forehead with the right hand, precisely as a man does.

Clarion, Kane, Tylersburg, Marionville and other towns in Pennsylvania are practically isolated on account of the deep snow that has drifted badly. It has been twelve days since the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has operated any trains north of Clarion, Pa.

The volcano of Colima in Mexico is emitting great clouds of thick smoke, which rise high above the crater. Many people living in the neighboring towns are preparing for flight. The Government will send a commission of experts to pronounce on the probable danger from eruption.

The Board of Head Managers, Woodmen of the World, Pacific Jurisdiction, met in Denver and chose John H. Foley of Los Angeles to be head consul to fill the unexpired term of the late Chief Falkenberg. The head camp meets in Los Angeles April 18th, at which time a successor will be chosen.

Longacre, the center of the motor-car carriage industry of London, was the scene of a disastrous fire resulting in damage estimated at \$1,250,000. Hundreds of automobiles which had just been returned from the exposition which closed Monday were destroyed. There were some exciting escapes of tenants who occupied flats above the warehouses.

General L. G. Estes, commander of the Medal of Honor Legion and a prominent officer in the Army of the Potomac, died in Washington of pneumonia.

The Mexican forces under General Torres, numbering about 400, have killed forty Yaquis and taken 137 prisoners in a two days' battle with the savages in the mountains east of La Colorado. When the fight ended General Torres, with his staff, two-thirds of his force and the prisoners, returned to La Colorado.

Reports to the Navy Department from recruiting officers at various points in the United States show that of all applicants for enlistment two-thirds are rejected because of physical deficiencies. The Navy Department requires sound and healthy young men. More are rejected because of bad teeth than for any other one reason.

The proposed increase in the Turkish customs duties has been accepted in principle by the governments of the six great powers, on the condition that the revenue so derived shall be devoted to carrying out reforms. It is understood that Turkey is soliciting their assent to the increase accepted by the Austro-Russian scheme for reforms of the finances of Macedonia.

Mrs. Annie Weightman Walker of Philadelphia, the richest woman in the world, last week added \$2 to her fortune of \$80,000,000 by winning prizes for the best beans, primroses and mushrooms displayed at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. J. Vaughn Merrick, the millionaire, likewise won \$1 for cultivating to perfection the modest primrose.

Frozen hydrants so interfered with the work of firemen in New York last week when a fire started in a big factory building on Greenwich street that what at first seemed rather an insignificant blaze called for four alarms and resulted in a loss of fully \$100,000. The fire was in the factory of Philip Hano & Co., manufacturers of manifold books, carbon papers and autograph machines.

Embassador Jusserand, as the representative of the French Government, presented to Congress a bronze replica of the original marble bust of George Washington which was destroyed by fire in the library of Congress in 1851. The ceremonies took place in the rotunda at the Capitol on Washington's Birthday, where the bust was unveiled, and in the President's room in the Senate wing, where speeches were made by the Embassador on behalf of the French donors and by Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island and Representative McCleary of Minnesota on behalf of the two branches of Congress. President pro tem Frye of the Senate presided.

## JAPANESE PHOTOGRAPH MARRIAGES

### Department of Commerce and Labor Declines to Fix Any Rules.

San Francisco.—Acting Commissioner of Immigration Thomas M. Crawford has received a letter from the Department of Commerce and Labor attempting to fix the status of photograph brides from Japan. The letter is in answer to the representations of the Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco, K. Ueno, who has made a strong effort on behalf of his Government to get these marriages recognized.

The department declines to fix any rule, but states that circumstances must alter cases and if the husband was in this country when the contract was made, it is doubtful whether the marriage is legal according to American laws. Women of the excluded classes are not to be landed even as wives of Japanese. Cases coming up will hereafter be referred to the department for decision.

## Mad Mullah on the Warpath.

Aden, Arabia.—The Somali Mullah is again on the war path. He is reported to be a day's march from Obdia and to have seized and killed a number of the Sultan of Obdia's followers. The Sultan of Obdia, on the coast of East Africa, was in February, 1899, placed under the protectorate of Italy, and in April of the same year the protectorate was extended to the Sultanate of the Mijertain Somalis. The so-called "Mad Mullah" of Somaliland has caused the British and Italians a great deal of trouble in the past.

## Calls Special Session of Senate.

Washington.—The President has issued a proclamation convening the Senate in special session at 12 o'clock noon on March 4th to "receive such communications as may be made by the executive."

## CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

### Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

## HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

### Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents In Various Parts of the West.

At Los Angeles, C. C. Champion was formally sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary at San Quentin last week by Judge Thomas for the murder of his brother, Thomas D. Champion.

For breaking into a box car, in company with two others, and drinking eighty-nine pint bottles of beer, John Lane was sent to San Quentin prison from Judge Hart's department of the Superior Court at Sacramento for a term of seven years. Lane pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary.

Southern Pacific passenger train No. 9, known as the Sunset Limited, from New Orleans for San Francisco, was derailed near Sandy Fork, Texas. Five cars were derailed. A tramp was killed. None of the passengers was seriously injured. E. B. Randolph of Houston, mail clerk, sustained painful bruises.

A line of trees reaching from Fresno to Kingsburg, a distance of twenty-one miles, was planted on Washington's Birthday by the arbor clubs of Fresno, Malaga, Selma and Kingsburg. About 2500 Carolina poplars and Balm of Gilead were set out. In April palms will be alternated with the trees set out. The avenue is perfectly straight and is the main highway of the county.

An Algerian grape, the Alicante Gomzin, which is said to be almost perfectly resistant to phylloxera, and which has been brought to California by Professor F. T. Bioletti of the viticultural branch of the University of California agricultural experiment station, will be introduced into the vineyards of this State. It is believed that, in spite of a number of disadvantages, this new variety will prove of great value in furnishing a new resistant stock on which sturdy varieties of other well-known grapes can be grafted.

Governor Chamberlain of Oregon granted a full pardon to Wong Gee, a Chinese serving a life sentence for a murder committed in Eastern Oregon in October, 1898. The pardon was granted at the request of Prince Kang Yu Wei, secretary to the Emperor of China, who is touring this country on an inspection of institutions. While the Prince was going through the prison at Salem Wong Gee fell at his feet and begged forgiveness for his crime. The convict was taken to Portland by two members of the Prince's staff, who will send him to China.

Heavy rains and a warm temperature during the past few days have resulted in ruining the ice crop in the Sierra Nevada mountains. Hundreds of men busily engaged last week are now idle and several of the companies have sent instructions to their superintendents to close down for the season. The crop will be between twenty-five and fifty thousand tons short. However, this is made up for by the hold-over crop from last year, amounting to about 30,000 tons. For this reason it is thought the ice men in the hills will be well able to handle the California fruit crop the coming season.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that the following examinations for the Panama canal service will be held March 15th: Foreman of diamond-drill boring party. Age limit, 25 to 50 years. Salary, \$150 per month. Foreman of wash-boring party. Age limit, 25 to 50 years. Salary, \$125 per month. Boring-party helper. Age limit, 20 to 40 years. Salary, \$75 per month. Applicants should at once apply to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for application form 1422. No application will be accepted unless properly executed and filed in complete form with the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on March 15, 1905.

After a life of eighty years spent in roaming over two continents, Josiah Boswell, king of the gypsy tribe bearing his name, died at his camp in Oakland last week, which for forty years has been the headquarters in the United States of the Boswells. Born a gypsy, with ancestors whose romantic traits date back to medieval ages, this aged descendant of the wandering bands was hale and hearty until the death of his wife four years ago. This broke his health. After her death Boswell declined slowly. He was then seventy-six years old and he felt keenly the loss of his spouse. Of late he had been sinking and was under the care of a physician to the end.

With unparalleled effrontery, C. R. Marshand, accompanied by his wife, appeared at the police station in Portland and complained to a detective of an alleged robbery of his house. The detective instantly spotted the complainant as the principal in a daring hold-up of the night before, when an unmasked man walked into a Hood street saloon and forced the men present to give up their valuables. The victims had a good look at the bold bandit and gave the police an accurate description. When Marshand walked into the police station, he was recognized at once and two of the men robbed the night before soon appeared and swore positively to the identity of the night marauder.

Twenty-nine highway robberies and three resulting arrests is the record of San Francisco from December 1st to February 24th. The rapid increase in the number and additional feature of brutality leads to the belief that "strong-arm" men in other parts of the country have heard that there is a "boom on" in their business in San Francisco and are flocking there for their share. Many of the crimes have been committed in that part of the city above the City Hall, and on one banner night, February 5th, eight robberies and one burglary were committed. All classes and conditions have been assailed, from prominent club men to poor laborers. Some of the pistol men have worked in gangs, some in pairs, and there have been a few single-handed operators.

## FILIBUSTERS FROM ALABAMA.

### Guatemala Calls Attention of State Department to Expedition to Mobile.

Washington.—The Secretary of State has called to the attention of the Department of Justice that certain bodies of men in Mobile, Ala., are said to be engaging in a filibustering expedition against Guatemala. This action was taken at the suggestion of the Guatemalan Government, which represented that an American port was being used as a base of hostile operations against a friendly nation and that the men, who were represented to be merely laborers going to develop a railroad concession were really part of a force recruited in the United States to initiate a revolutionary movement in Guatemala.

The State Department has asked the Department of Justice to make an inquiry and if need be to take the necessary steps to thwart the movement.

The relations between Guatemala and Mexico threaten to become seriously strained, the former Government being disposed to connect the revolutionary movement with Mexican activities. Mexican troops placed on the boundaries between the two countries, ostensibly to maintain neutrality and prevent the organization of filibustering expeditions directed against Guatemala, are under suspicion of being intended to invade the smaller republic, and a rapid exchange of diplomatic notes is in progress between Guatemala City and the City of Mexico. Meanwhile, following the precedent established during the existence of the last clash between the two governments over the boundary line several years ago, the State Department has instructed its agents in both countries to use their good offices to prevent the growth of ill feeling between the two countries, and is doing all that it can properly here in the same line.

## To Fight the Bread Trust.

New York.—The so-called "bread trust" has met its Waterloo here in the establishment of a co-operative bakery. The hotel and restaurant-keepers of New York had to pay any price the combination of big bakers might name. Six months ago a corporation was formed, with a capital stock of \$300,000, to start a co-operative bakery. The co-operative bakers consume 1200 barrels of flour per month. Although in existence only six months, the company, at its annual meeting, declared a dividend of 6 per cent. In addition, there is a surplus of \$10,000 in the treasury.

## COUNTY GAME LAW.

### The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits.	July 1 to Feb. 1
Quail.	October 15 to Nov. 15
Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.	
Deer.	August 1 to October 1
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.	
The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.	
The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.	

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

## STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover	October 15 to February 15
Mountain Quail and Grouse	Sept. 1 to Feb. 15
Doves	July 1 to Feb. 15
Tree Squirrel	Aug. 1 to Oct. 1
Male Deer	July 15 to Nov. 1
Pheasant and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited	April 1 to Nov. 1
Trout	April 1 to Nov. 1
Steelhead (in tidewater) closed	February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 16
Striped Bass	Three-pound
Black Bass	July 1 to Jan. 1
Salmon	Oct. 16 to Sept. 10
Lobster or Crawfish	Aug. 15 to April 1
Shrimp	Sept. 1 to May 1
Crabs, 6 inches across back	Oct. 31 to Sept. 1
Turgeon and Female Crab	Prohibited
Abalone	Less than 15 inches round

## Death of Old Newspaper Man.

New York.—William F. G. Shanks, president of the National Press Intelligence Company, well known in newspaper and financial circles in this city, and for eleven years city editor of the Tribune, died at Hamilton, Bermuda, last week, aged 68 years. He was a correspondent with the armies of Grant and Sherman during most of the Civil War. Mr. Shanks was one of the first to appreciate the advantages of press clippings and he established the first company in this country which furnished such matter to subscribers.

## Driven to Suicide by Ill-Health.

Salt Lake.—W. A. Nelden, manager of the W. A. Nelden Drug Company, committed suicide by shooting. Ill-health and financial losses are given as the probable cause. Nelden was one of the prominent business men of Salt Lake City. He was formerly president of the Commercial Club and until recently was a member of the City Board of Education.

## Aged Jurist and Wife Killed.

St. Johnsbury, Vt.—Jonathan Ross, former Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court and former United States Senator, died of injuries received last Thursday, when his sleigh was struck by a train and Mrs. Ross was killed. Judge Ross was 79 years of age.

## Chicago Dairy Firms Combine.

Chicago.—Milk consumers of Chicago are now confronted by a combination of all the large dairy firms in the city. The leading dealers have met and quietly effected an organization which, it is said, will be able to control the whole supply of milk.

## No Passes in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana House of Representatives has passed the Davis anti-pass bill, which prohibits the issuance of railroad passes to any citizen of the State, by a vote of 39 to 9.

# Cyrus Noble

The World famous American whiskey.

A perfect distillation of the best grain.

Aged in wood.

Of a soft mellow flavor.

Absolutely pure.



## THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,  
Editor and Proprietor.

Never tell a man that his boy looks like his mother if he owes you money.

Women have a lot to say about model husbands, but they all want a different model.

An Englishman has to do to become famous is to suggest some foolish thing for Americans to do.

Despite the report of our special naval board the Japanese are going right along buying submarines.

An English journal discourses of the "great American question." The great American question is "How are you?"

Beauregard it will be Marie Corelli's endeavor to see that Andrew Carnegie does not lack the disgrace, whether he dies rich or not.

H. H. Rogers is in a position to prove that it is a mistake to suppose that a man who has \$75,000,000 can do as he pleases.

A New York paper has just moved into its own thirty-story office building. This ought to insure fifteen editions daily, at least.

However, recommending a revival of the whipping post does not mean that the ban should be removed from sending abusive postal cards.

If that society woman in New York had been poor and unknown would she have been sent to an insane asylum or a police cell for shoplifting?

General Stoessel promised the Czar that he would never surrender Port Arthur. But there are times when the deliberate violation of a promise is a virtue.

As an abstract proposition, is the whipping post for a wife-beater any more demoralizing in its effect upon the public mind than the gallows for a wife murderer?

Objection to the marriage of King Alfonso of Spain and Princess Victoria of England has been raised in some high places. This being the case, he is pretty sure to marry her if she will have him.

The sum of 6 cents has been awarded by a jury to a New York woman who sued for damages done to her heart by a man who said he would and then decided that he wouldn't. Oh, but she must be homely.

Uncle Sam's experiments in the matter of world's fair postage stamps have convinced him that a busy people does not take kindly to the idea of having an unnecessary area of mucilage when about to mail a letter.

Commodore Dyer, who runs the Island of Guam, says the people there need a lower tariff; but for a long time they will have to do the best they can with what they have. To be an "outlying possession" is good enough for them.

Judging from her published photographs, Mrs. Chadwick is a handsome, young brunette with an ugly face and shaven hair. She seems to be about 15 years of age and has the appearance of a woman of 60. Her face is fresh and youthful, crows feet giving her a look of old age. She is tall and graceful with a dumpy, shapeless figure. Her smile is winsome and reminds one of a grinning death's head.

An English weekly paper reports the case of an army officer who, while stationed for two years at Cairo, did not take the trouble to go out and look at the Pyramids, because, as he explained, "What with polo and parties and bridge and cricket, I never had a minute to myself." Foolish? Surely. Yet the thoughtful reader will not receive it with scorn and laughter. He knows that nothing he did during 1904 will be likely to cause him so much annoyance in the future as the things he left undone—for equally frivolous reasons.

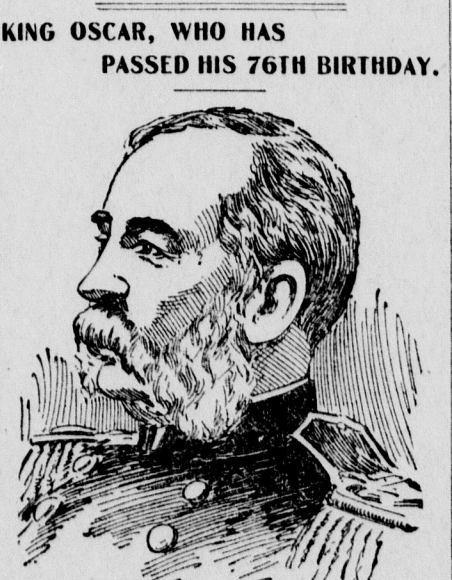
It seems to us that, in spite of the wide dominion of Russia and Great Britain, the day of world empires has gone by. Despotisms are ill fitted to bear universal sway, because by their very nature they provoke rebellion, and rebellion against despotism is the necessary result of the growth of liberty. Nor are democracies adapted to this work, for they are the products of the free spirit, and they can not, without fatal consequences to themselves, go into the business of enslaving people. In the old days despotisms could do this work, but that was before there was such a thing as the people. We are more likely to see some disintegration rather than further consolidation. The British empire exists at the present time only by the tolerance of the people inhabiting its various parts—because they believe they are better off within it. The Russian empire rests almost wholly on force. People are likely to insist more and more on their right to govern themselves.

It is said there is nothing distinctive about the American face as there is about all the rest of the groups of Caucasian faces. It has no individuality. Nevertheless the American physiognomy is decidedly marked. It is said that an American is recognized at a glance in any part of the world. The

thing indelibly written on the American face is "hustle." Every American looks as if his eyes were glaring into the far west and the far future. He has a serious look that portends business. French imagination sparkles in wit as brilliant as the diamond; the American imagination flashes its sheet lightning over half a world. This terrible intensity of purpose and activity is very fine in many respects, but it is at the bottom of the ill-health which is so serious a curse to the life of this country. The American works himself to death. We have too little recreation, too little regard for the refreshing and invigorating influences of social intercourse. Our devotion to business of every kind is too long continued and too absorbing. We rise early and sit up late and eat the bread of carefulness, and eat it hastily, that we may lose no time from work. Constant care and anxious thought write their deep traces on the brow and their corroding influences consume not only the elasticity of mind and body, but the better feelings of the heart.

How long should the school hours of children be? There is a discussion of this question in New York which seems to be conducted with a view to the saving of public money as well as to the educational problem that is involved. Reduce the hours from five to three and one-half and you get economy in the use of classrooms and a chance to cut the yearly budget. These are matters of some importance in a city where 80,000 pupils are already on part time because of the lack of sufficient room and where a reduction of expenses is said to be imperative. But educators who are not influenced primarily by the financial argument advocate the shorter hours, and a symposium in the New York Tribune shows that there is a pronounced division of opinion on purely educational grounds. This is partly determined by the attitude of the contributors toward the subject of essentials and non-essentials in the school course. William H. Maxwell, superintendent of schools in New York, holds that all things now taught in the schools are essential. He thinks that nature study, drawing, sewing and music have as good a claim to recognition as reading, spelling and arithmetic. On the other hand, President Northrop, of the University of Minnesota, whose opinion was sought, makes a distinction between essentials and non-essentials, and gives reading and spelling as examples of the former. His idea of the apportionment of time is as follows: "The best number of hours for the first five years in a public school is three hours a day for the first two years and four for the next three years. As far as possible the studies taught, even at this young period, should be essentials, and non-essentials should be put in only when the children cannot be occupied with essentials." The common objection to the longer hours is that they put too great a strain upon the child. It is said that after three hours he is incapable of giving attention, and the rest of the time is wasted. But C. H. Ingalls, a banker, who is a member of the New York school board and who rates the non-essentials above the essentials, declares that "an examination and test of the standing of pupils who have been put on part time, as compared to those on full time, show that the full-time pupil is far ahead of the other, and that part time is a real loss to the pupil." The comment suggested by the discussion is that if there is safety in the multitude of counselors, there is also much perplexity.

King Oscar, who has passed his 76th birthday.



Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway, who the other day celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday, is probably the most popular monarch in Europe. The third son of King Oscar I. and Queen Josephine, he was born Jan. 21, 1829, and succeeded to the throne Sept. 18, 1872, upon the death of his brother, Carl XV. His spouse, Queen Sophia, to whom he was married June 6, 1857, is a daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. The royal couple have four sons, the eldest, Crown Prince Gustaf, Duke of Wermland, having been born June 16, 1858. A short time ago it was falsely reported that King Oscar was ill. He is enjoying excellent health.

He Didn't Know It.  
Tommy—Pa, what is an "agnostic?"  
Pa—An agnostic, my son, is a person who claims he doesn't know anything.  
Tommy—That's what I thought, so when teacher asked me to recite my lesson in history to-day I just told her I was an agnostic, but she just laughed.—Philadelphia Press.

There are some people who think they have discharged their full duty to you by praying for you.

A widow with an income of \$600 a year, can get along better than a widower can on \$1,600.



She—In your bachelor clubs what is the penalty for marrying? He—Marriage.—Illustrated Bits.

She—Did you meet with any cyclones out West? He—No; but one caught up with us.—Yonkers Statesman.

He—Has he a college education? She—Oh, yes; he plays football, golf, and he's a crackjack at tennis.—Yonkers Statesman.

Gerald—Mamma, can you change 15 cents for me? Mother—How do you wish it changed, dear? Gerald—Into a quarter.—Puck.

"What irritates a man more than to see a woman get off the car backward?" "Give it up." "Nothing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Think twice before you speak. And even then, nine times out of ten, the world won't lose anything if you keep still.—Somerville Journal.

"How did the wedding come off last night?" "Without a hitch." "Glad to hear it." "I said without a hitch. The bride backed out at the last minute."—Omaha News.

Minnie—I must be losing my good looks. Harry—Why? Minnie—I sold only twelve tickets for the charity raffle, against twenty-one last year.—Chicago Daily News.

"To what account shall we charge these new battleships?" asked the Russian treasury official. "The sinking fund," answered his superior, wearily.—Washington Star.

"Why do you keep two automobiles?" "I use the second one to bring along the things I'm likely to need in keeping the first one in running order."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Have no fear," said the sheriff to the negro prisoner; "you will be hung according to law." "Thank de Lawd!" exclaimed the prisoner, "I is ter die a nat'ral death!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Father (who has been asked for his daughter's hand)—Louise, do you know what a solemn thing it is to be married? Louise—Oh, yes, pa, but it is a good deal more solemn being single.—Judy.

Artist (at work)—Now, give me your honest opinion of this picture. Visitor (who fancies himself a critic)—It's utterly worthless! Artist (dreamily)—Y-e-e-s—but give it all the same.—London Punch.

Giffle—Did you ever actually know of a man making a mountain out of a molehill? Spinks—Well, the proprietor of the hotel I stopped at last summer came very near doing it in his prospectus.—Puck.

"Do you love your teacher, Wendell?" "It is scarcely to be expected," answered the little Boston boy, "that one can love one's teacher, but I have, I trust, the requisite feeling of tolerance for her."—Chicago Tribune.

"Ah!" said Mr. Borem, sitting with her in a secluded bower near the moonlit lake, "Isn't it delightful to be out here alone?" "Yes, I was enjoying it so before you came," she replied, promptly.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"That's Mrs. Marmine, our society leader," explained the man who knew. "My! you don't say?" replied the pebbler; "she's in half mourning, isn't she?" "Yes. You see, three of her six husbands are dead."—Ex.

Doctor—You owe me a bill of \$50. Slowpay—Well, if I had a job I might pay you. Can't you give me a job? Doctor—What kind of a job could I give you? Slowpay—Well, you might give me the job of collecting the bill.—Puck.

Two little maids of four and six years, respectively, were seated on a stool. Presently the elder of the two said, reflectively: "Don't you think that if one of us was to get up there would be more room for me?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Now, dear," said Mr. Polkley, who had just been accepted, "when shall I speak to your father?" "You needn't bother," replied the dear girl. "Pa said he'd speak to you to-morrow if you didn't speak to me to-night."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"What is a counter-irritant?" asked Mrs. Smithers. "A counter-irritant," replied Smithers, "is a woman who makes the shopman pull down everything from the shelves for two hours, and then buys a penny-worth of hairpins."—Washington Mirror.

Mrs. Schoppen—I want five pounds of sugar, please. Grocer—Yes'm; anything else? Mrs. Schoppen—No, that's all; I'll take it with me if it isn't too heavy a package. Grocer—Oh! it'll only weigh three or four pounds, ma'am.—Philadelphia Press.

"That's the best I can do for you," said the theatrical manager. "You've been idle all season so far; now, will you stay idle the rest of the season, or take this small part?" "I'll take it," replied the comedian; "in this case a small role is better than a whole loaf."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"By jinks!" said the man who keeps track of things theatrical, "I would like to see one prima donna who can sing as well as her press agent can say she can." "If she could," says the girl who also keeps track of the way things go, "her press agent would say she sang a great deal better than that."—Chicago Chronicle.

What do you use most during the day? Do you use the little white lie almost as much as your shoes?

## FLOWERS OF THE OCEAN.

Anemones and Sea Cucumbers that Grow in Neptune's Garden.

The sea anemone is one of the commonest of flowering animals. It is found clinging to rocks in sheltered places along shore in practically every part of the world, for it is not confined to any special region. It grows only in comparatively shallow water, that is, in depths of less than 500 fathoms, although there is one species that lives in the open sea, but wherever found it is essentially the same in structure. It is a tough, leathery tube, spread out below into a "base" that fastens it to rock or other foundation, and expanding above into the flowerlike "disk" with the mouth in the center. All around the opening of the mouth are curling tentacles, not unlike the petals of a modern chrysanthemum.

Some varieties are almost or entirely colorless, while in some others the tentacles are gorgeously tinted, and rival the flowers in the field; but in all lurks death in a certain and horrible form. Watch some little creature touch the curling arm, and they will be seen to curl inward and wrap the intruder in their folds as they push it toward the mouth. The inner sides of the tentacles are covered by poison glands that sting the prey to insensibility or death, and so stop the struggles that might prove disastrous to the anemone. When the mouth is reached the captive is pushed into the hollow interior, and the anemone shuts up into a reddish-brown ball until its meal is digested, when it spreads its fatal beauties for another victim.

Another great family of flowering animals is that including the "sea cucumbers," very plentiful in the shallow waters of Pearl harbor. The animals have long, flattened bodies of a dark color that ranges from brown to reddish-purple and their most active movement is a slow creeping along the bottom. At one end is the mouth, surrounded by the petal-like tentacles that push into it the mud and sand on which the organism lives. The mud of the bottom is filled with tiny beings that really furnish the food, but it appears to subsist on the inorganic mud itself.

The most curious thing about the "cucumber" is that it takes lodgers in it. It has a large cavity within its body that is filled with water and into this cavity a little fish called the flersaser works its way and then lives within the helpless host. It is not a parasite, for it leaves its lodgings to seek food, but it merely lodges in the holothurian for shelter, as the power of stinging that sea cucumbers possess to a high degree renders them fairly safe from molestation. The little lodgers do not seek to do any harm to their landlord, says the Honolulu Star, except when several take quarters in the same one, and then they may inflict fatal damage by overcrowding.

## AFFECTION IN JAPAN.

It Is Deep and Lasting, but, as a Rule, Not Outspoken.

Public demonstration of affection is most repugnant to the good taste of the Japanese, and it is the absence of this which is so generally mistaken for a lack of genuine feeling. I recall one man who was so devoted to his mother (though I doubt whether he could ever have been said to have "talked about" her) that when she died, while he was abroad, his depression was so profound that my husband watched him with anxiety lest he should commit suicide. The stoical training may render more unsympathetic a coarse nature, but repression to the refined soul brings an exquisite capacity for pain scarcely conceivable by those who are free to give utterance to every emotion.

Another man said to me, "I rarely speak of my mother, for a foreigner does not understand that a Japanese mother may be just as dear to her son as his to him and by the Japanese it is not expected that one should utter one's deepest feeling." That same son fainted with grief when his mother died and when consciousness returned rose to make light of a "little dizziness," without reference to its cause. To this day, whenever he goes from home, he carries with him his mother's letters, mounted on a beautiful roll of ivory and brocade, and on the anniversary of her passing beyond his mortal ken quietly devotes a portion of the day to meditation and special thought of her. Even to his wife, despite the closest bond of love, he says not, "This is the day of my mother's death."—Outlook.

## Tenement Cooking Classes.

Teachers of cooking classes in tenement house kitchens say that about 90 per cent of their pupils are Germans, and that Swedes and Irish follow next, with only now and then an American. Possibly this may represent about the proper percentage as to the nationalities in the tenement houses; but it is at least significant that Germans lead. The Germans are great homemakers.

## A Suggestion.

"I'm glad you like your suit," said the tailor.  
"Yes, it's a fine piece of work," said Slowpay, much pleased. "It's certainly a credit to you."  
"H'm! I—er—hope you won't forget that it's a debt to you."—Philadelphia Press.

## More than Ever Welcome.

She—What! American Beauties, dear! Could you afford them?  
He (candidly)—No, I couldn't.  
She—How lovely of you!—Smart Set.

Someone with a bald spot on his head looks out of place at a young folks' card party.

LITTLE STORIES  
AND INCIDENTS

That Will Interest and  
Entertain Young  
Readers.



## Second Table.

Some boys are mad, when comp'ny comes to stay for meals. They hate to have the other people eat, while boys must wait and wait. But I've about made up my mind I'm different from the rest. For, as for me, I believe I like the second table best.

To eat along with comp'ny is so trying, for its tough. To sit and watch the victuals when you dasset touch the stuff. You see your father serving out the dark meat and the light. Until a boy is sure he'll starve before he gets a bite.

And when he asks you what you'll have—you've heard it all before—You know you'll get just what you get, and won't get nothing more; For, when you want another piece, your mother winks her eye. And so you say: "I've plenty, please!" and tell a whopping lie.

When comp'ny is a-watching you, you've got to be polite. And eat your victuals with a fork, and take a little bite. You can't have nothing till you're asked, and 'cause a boy is small. Folks think he isn't hungry, and he's never asked at all.

Since I can first remember I've been told that when the cake is passed around, the proper thing is for a boy to take. The piece that's nearest to him, and so all I ever got. When comp'ny's been to our house, was the smallest in the lot.

It worries boys like everything to have the comp'ny stay. A-setting round the table, like they couldn't get away; But when they've gone and left the whole big shooting-match to me. Say, ain't it fun to just wade in and help myself? Oh, gee!

With no one round to notice what you're doing—bet your life!—Boys don't use forks to eat with when they'd rather use a knife; Nor take such little bites as when they're eating with the rest; And so, for lots of things, I like the second table best.



As I am kneading my lovely bread. As nice as nice can be. Why, Brother Bob said. He guessed this bread, wasn't 'needed.' I cannot see!

## Food and Lodging for Birds.

Food in winter and lodging in summer may be provided for a great number of birds in a very simple way. You have only to buy a few cocoanuts, cut off the ends, like taking the top off an egg, which can easily be done with a sharp chisel and a mallet, bore holes through the sides, put a string through and knot it, and then hang the cocoanut from a creeper or a bough. Thus for a few cents you can provide food for birds for weeks or months.

Last winter our cocoanuts were seldom let alone for many moments. Birds swarmed on them, lowering themselves down by the string, and at last, when confidence was quite established, flying straight in. They worked away at them from early morn till dewy eve.

When all the nut is eaten, the shells make excellent nesting places and will probably be taken possession of by the same birds that hollow them out, if the shells are left out through the summer. In this way both board and lodging are provided on most reasonable terms, with no extras. In the hardest weather this food supply is always available, and if you are away from home for a few days you know the birds will not be in want.—Our Animal Friends.

## Eskimo Children.

One might think that the queer little Eskimo children would find life very, very dull now that they have so little sunshine and the weather is so cold

away up there in Northland. A visitor among them assures us, however, that they seem to be perfectly contented in their round little huts with conical tops and one narrow doorway.

To begin with, they have strange garments made of sealskin, or the skins of reindeer, bears, foxes, and even dogs. Beneath their outer suits they wear more fur clothes, with the hair turned inside, and stockings of reindeer skin. The boys and girls look almost exactly alike, and at this time of year they are so bundled up that about all you may see of them is their eyes.

In each "igloo," or home, a place is set apart for the use of the children. There no one can disturb them, and after the girls have dressed their dolls, which are made of wood and clothed in skins, story-telling time begins. Each child takes a turn. When the time comes the first story teller takes off his jacket, turns his face to the wall and commences. And so the play goes on till each has told a story.

## Mail Carried by Reindeer Teams.

The capacity of the reindeer for team work is remarkable. His hoofs are very broad and do not penetrate the snow crusts. His average weight is about 400 pounds. He will swiftly draw a sled carrying 600 pounds, and with this load can cover thirty, fifty and even ninety miles a day. The reindeer teams now carry the mails from Kotzebue to Point Barrow, a distance of 650 miles—the most northerly point in the world. No food is carried for the deer. At the end of his journey, or at any stopping place, he is turned loose and at once breaks through the snow to the white moss, which serves as food. It costs nothing to feed them. As the white settlements increase in the mineral-bearing parts of Alaska, and in many places, remote from railway and steamboat transportation, the reindeer express will be one of the most important factors in territorial life.

## FUNERALS IN FREIBURG.

Five Classes of Burial with Professional Attendance.

Burials are conducted in five classes differing in the kind of hearse, the finish of the coffin and the attention paid to the details. The prices are as follows: First, \$32; second, \$18; third, \$8.75; fourth, \$5, and in the fifth come the very poor, for whom the expenses are defrayed by the city. These fees include everything, the conveyance of the body to the "Hall of the Dead," the coffin, the shroud, the laying out of the body, the charge for the use of the hall and attendance, the wage of the professional pallbearers and grave diggers. The graves themselves are all free except a few in conspicuous locations or especially decorated with trees.

When a death occurs in Freiburg the family is required to notify a city undertaker at once. He comes and views the body, inquires what class of burial is desired and sets the hour at which the body will be removed to the "Hall of the Dead." If the death occurs during the night, this is done before dawn; if during the day, after several hours. The kinsfolk do not accompany it farther than the street door, and hence here one never sees a long line of hacks following in procession a hearse, as in America. On arrival at the hall the body is laid out and placed in an open coffin in one of the cells. A ring is slipped over the middle finger and great toe, and by a very ingenious device the slightest movement of the person, were he to awaken from a trance, would set an alarm going in the superintendent's room. Here stimulants and resuscitants are always on hand. In the cell the body remains forty-eight hours on view for those friends who wish to see it. A longer time is allowed if visitors to the internment are expected from afar. A half-hour before the time set for the funeral services the kinsfolk and friends assemble in a large waiting room and there view the body for the last time. After depositing on the bier whatever flowers and wreaths they may have brought, they go into the chapel. The coffin is immediately closed by the superintendent and brought after them.—The Pilgrim.

## How He Proposed.

"How did he do it? What did he say?" inquired a girl impudently. Then, seeing her friend turn away with a smile upon her face, she went on: "I knew you wouldn't tell. Nobody ever will. You will never get a girl to tell just how her sweetheart proposed to her. She'll tell you anything else you like to ask her. If they've had a quarrel she may often in her indignation let out the horrid things he said to her, but she'll keep as silent as the grave about the way he proposed. When I asked my sister she said that when I get older I shall realize that a proposal from the man you promise to marry is one of the things no woman could ever tell another. And I've found this quite true, although no one minds telling me what he said when they didn't want him to propose at all."

It takes the average man half his allotted three score and ten years to learn that he doesn't amount to very much.



## Conquest of the Great American Desert

### Pat and to the Point.

Mr. Paul Thielman, whoever he may be, says something in a recent issue of a Denver paper which is pat and to the point. We herewith produce the first few paragraphs of his article:

When one beholds the complacent failure to comprehend the nature and condition of Far Western irrigation, it is maddening. I have seen one man, who is thoroughly posted, almost break into wild tears of rage over the ever-recurring evidences that the people at large, the people right here, the national government, the State governments, do not appreciate national irrigation, and that the public information and the individual knowledge of the subject at this time are strangely dense. The public is fed constantly with lovely articles about the grand national irrigation works under way, while the fact is that all the great values mentioned concerning reclamation of the arid region are the result of private initiative and enterprise and capital.

Few people understand that the national irrigation fund is nothing but a bulk of capital which may be advanced to build reservoirs and ditches, upon a guarantee that the owners of the lands to be irrigated will repay the cost to the fund. The national fund is not to be depleted, but must be replenished by the payment back of the cost of the work, as assessed by the government engineers, and if signatures to such pledges can't be secured, the works proposed will not be built.

Knowing that all government work costs vastly more than if done by private capital, and the United States failing to guarantee the limit of the cost, lots of landowners won't sign, and there you are. Meantime the government officials knock private enterprises and warn the people against them, when, as the situation stands, it is only private enterprise, in promoting irrigation district bonds, in Colorado, at least, that is really doing anything.

**Excavator for Irrigation Canals.**  
A thousand men toiling with shovels and wheelbarrows from sunrise to sunset could not accomplish as much work

are controlled by one leverman, who may be seen in the cut standing on the platform on the left of the bucket. He has control of five separate levers, one for raising and lowering the bucket chain, one for moving the car to the right, and another for moving the car to the left, and another for moving it forward on the side track, and the fifth controls the engine. The rapidity and facility with which all these movements are made is surprising, especially considering the momentum and immense weight of the car and bridge and the excavator's machinery, which is about 300 tons.

**Milk River Irrigation Project.**  
The Great Falls (Mont.) land office has received instruction to withdraw from all forms of entry 276,480 acres of land, in connection with the Milk river irrigation project. Part of the tract withdrawn lies northwest of Havre, extending irregularly from the line of the Great Northern to the international boundary, comprising part of the chain of lakes, reservoir sites and lands lying along Milk river and Sage creek.

Another portion of the tract lies west of the Montana Central, between the Big Sandy and Box Elder creeks, and is presumably withdrawn in connection with the Marias Diversion canal portion of the Milk river project.

**Discover a Water Supply.**  
Residents of the Pecos valley in New Mexico are excited by the discovery that underlying more than 600,000 acres of desert land is apparently an inexhaustible supply of water. The fame of the region has spread throughout the country, and even to portions of Europe. The water gushes from the ground wherever borings are made and pours over a thirsty land, transforming it into a garden of almost remarkable fertility.

**When to Exercise.**  
When to exercise is an important consideration. If the morning only is available, the exercise should be light. Particularly in this case if one is engaged in any work. The supply of energy must not be drawn from at the beginning of the day. The afternoon is perhaps the best time for exercise, when one has gained strength from the absorption of the morning and noon meals. Those who exercise vigorously at night should eat a mid-day dinner. Exercise should always precede bathing, and not, as a rule, follow it. In this respect the ancient Greeks showed great wisdom. Exercise and bathing they called the two

### APPLE SCAB.

Two apple diseases developed to a considerable extent in the West during the last season and bid fair to be worthy of attention on the part of farmers and fruit-growers in the spring of 1905. Apple scab, the worst of the two, is generally considered to be the worst fungus disease that the fruit-grower has to combat. It causes more loss to the fruit crop annually than any other one disease. The Early Harvest, Fameuse, and fall Pippin and several other varieties are especially subject to this disease, while the Ben Davis and a few other varieties are especially exempt from its attacks. But under favorable conditions this disease is capable of destroying the crop of fruit and foliage on any variety. Bitter rot will seldom destroy a crop, but when it is thoroughly established in an orchard, it will cause the loss of a large percent of the fruit each year. This disease attacks the growing branches of the tree.

Apple scab attacks the fruit and leaves of both apple and pear. Upon the fruit it forms dark colored, circular spots from one-eighth to one-half inch in diameter. These spots sometimes overlap and cover large areas. The center of the spot is dark brown or black with a light gray border. When the diseased area is large, it usually cracks and shows the hard brown tissue beneath. The diseased portions of the leaf show very nearly the same characteristics as are manifest on the fruit. This disease is fitful in its attacks. It may be very bad one year and then not appear to a noticeable extent for two or three years.

Bitter rot first appears in the form of little brown spots on the fruit. These spots may appear at any time during the growth of the apple and may enlarge until three or four spots cover the entire fruit. They retain a circular form and a definite boundary until merged into each other. The affected area is soon depressed or somewhat sunken but not soft. The skin assumes a leathery appearance, the outer portion acquiring a polished appearance, and the central part becoming rough and broken with small pimples which are arranged in irregular concentric circles. These pimples are black in color and are the fruiting portion of the disease. The affected fruits finally turn brown and shrivel to a hard light mass of pulp, aptly called a "mummy." This disease appears on the limbs in a form commonly called canker. The limbs one-half to one inch in diameter are most commonly affected, but the twigs and large limbs are frequently attacked. The bark of the diseased portions is dead, thick and scab-like in appearance. The limb in its efforts to heal over the injured part becomes enlarged at that point. These infected limbs can be recognized during the winter and unless removed will be a source of infection to the fruit.

Both of these diseases can be prevented by spraying. Use Bordeaux mixture and add a little Paris green to prevent the apple worm and spray the trees three or four times during the spring and early summer. The first spraying should be done just before the buds open and the others at intervals of two weeks. If the first sprayings are carefully made, they will to a very large extent remove the necessity of later applications.—Northwest Pacific Farmer.

### PLOWING AND PREPARING THE SOIL.

In order that stable and chemical manures should produce all their effect the soil should be well prepared. It has been ascertained that deep plowing is an essential condition for success in agriculture, and that the mere scraping of the ground is highly objectionable. Plowing should be at least 12 to 16 inches deep, in order that the plants may thrive. The proportion of mineral substance in the soil is in the ratio of the thickness of the tillable layer and will be doubled or trebled by deep plowing. A system of rotation of crops becomes at the same time more easy. Some agriculturists who persist in superficial plowing do so for fear of bringing to the surface sterile soil. It is a mistake, since a good subsoil plow allows of the simple stirring and gradual incorporation of the under layers, without bringing them to the surface. Experience has, however, demonstrated that deep plowing is always advantageous and without the fancied inconveniences. The arable layer, when its thickness is no greater than from 6 to 8 inches, is insufficient for the development of the roots of plants and does not protect them against the influence of an excess of dryness, or dampness. As the tendency of plants is to grow as much below as above the surface, it is evident that they cannot expand properly in a thin layer. Even cereals which are believed to vegetate at the surface of the soil have deep roots in properly prepared ground. With an arable layer from six to eight inches in thickness, the roots of plants will not attain their natural growth, and will greatly suffer by the inclemency of the weather. An abundant rain will flood the plants, and when the water escapes over the surface of the field it will carry away the soluble and more

fertilizing substance. By drying, the damp earth will become compact and will compress the roots, the development of which will thus be hindered. After a long drought the plants which have their roots near the surface of the soil, finding no dampness, remain stationary, or even perish. On the other hand, when the arable layer is twelve to sixteen inches thick, which have penetrated sufficiently grow properly and are protected against drought and the inclemency of the weather. An arable layer of this thickness easily absorbs water during an abundant rain, water penetrates and is drained through the bottom, without carrying away any earth or manure. When the rain ceases, the surface of the soil is quickly dried, and does not become compact, as is the case with too wet grounds. Should a drought take place, the roots of plants are able to penetrate deep and to find there enough dampness to continue to thrive.—Lorenz Siegfried Wolf in Northwest Pacific Farmer.

### SHEEP IMPORTANT FOR WESTERN FARMER

For the average farmer and the poor man no industry will pay so great a profit as sheep. The comparatively small cost of feed and the large profit in wool and lambs places it in the front rank as a cheap investment for every farm. The industry is properly a branch of farming and no farm is complete without its quota of sheep. They may be worked in with cattle in pasturage without difficulty. They will utilize feed which other stock will refuse. Of the 600 varieties of weeds that grow within the borders of the state, sheep are said to eat 576.

No industry can be made to prosper without proper care and attention. In this the sheep industry is no exception. And yet not extraordinary intelligence and energy are required. On general principles, the better the care the greater the profits.

A farm should be properly and satisfactorily fenced. This is no great matter in these days of cheap fencing material. Use woven wire. Avoid barbed wire. Then you will have your farm well fenced, not only for sheep but for all purposes.

Among the most important requisites for sheep are proper food, good water and shelter from storms. The places of shelter need not be expensive. Don't overstock your farm. Many of the failures in sheep breeding have been due to his fault. Be sure to select clean, sound sheep as the foundation of your flock, whatever breed you may choose. Spring dipping is advisable as a preventive of disease. We have found the most critical time in the care of sheep to be the lambing season. Then, as at no other time, eternal vigilance is the price of success. The early fall breeding will prove the most profitable, as early spring lambs command a premium in all markets. In fact, it is possible to make the lamb crop pay the cost of the breeding flock each year.—Northwest Pacific Farmer.

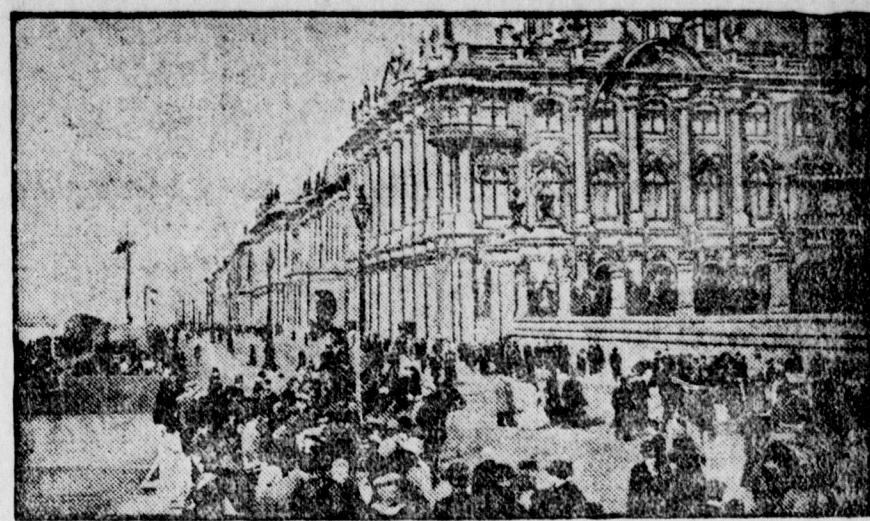
### DELICATELY FLAVORED BUTTER.

That old saying, "appearances are deceptive," is never more true than when applied to butter. To determine the quality of butter you must taste it and smell it—its flavor fixes both its quality and its odor. The most scientific appliances used with all the skill known to expert butter makers cannot produce genuinely good butter—the "gilt-edge" variety—from tainted milk. They require pure milk with all that the term implies, which they utilize in a cleanly and skillful manner to produce the delicate and pleasing flavor so highly valued by expert butter judges. A report of the creamery butter makers' contest at the St. Louis World's Fair says that the chief fault found in most of the butter was imperfect flavor, and this calls attention to the following different kinds of flavor which the judges detected: Feverish and smothered flavor, strong flavor, over-ripe acid, a mild fat flavor, briny flavor, unclear flavor, stale water flavor, fishy flavor, weedy flavor, sour flavor, cheesy flavor and rank and rancid flavor; butter weak in body, due to churning at too high temperature; overworked, greasy butter, salty butter, and butter gritty with salt. A few packages showed mottles which a trifle more working would have overcome. Our readers may think the judges are drawing it rather fine when they undertake to diagnose these different flavors, but we can assure them that an expert judge will quickly place a sample of butter in one or more of these classes. The name given each of these different flavors indicates the source from which it comes. Feverish or smothered flavor is usually caused either by an unhealthy condition of the cow or by keeping the milk or cream in a close, poorly ventilated place. This is a common fault in milk which is put in tight cans or bottles without being aerated or before it has had time to cool, and is common to much of the milk sold in cities.—Ex.

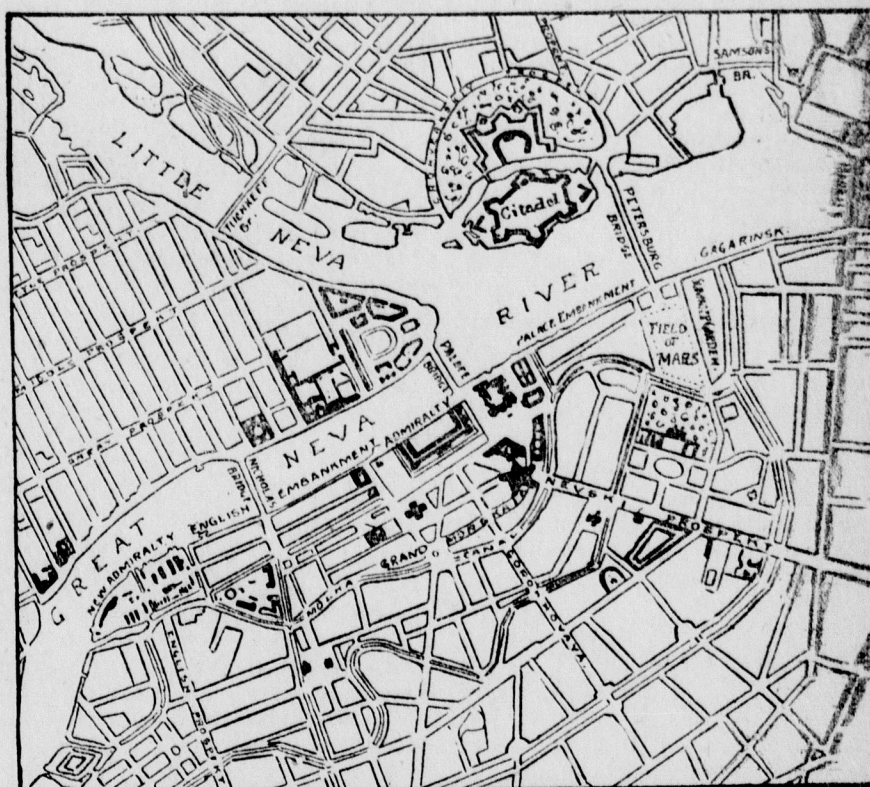
It is said that equal parts of vinegar and luke warm water, used morning and evening as a wash, is excellent in cases of chickenpox and swelled head.

The hottest love of any clime Will simmer down if given time.

### WHERE CZAR'S TROOPS SHOT DOWN RUSSIANS.



WINTER PALACE OF THE CZAR AT ST. PETERSBURG.



Russians marching toward the Czar's winter palace in St. Petersburg were fired at first at the bridge over the Moika canal in the avenue leading across the Grand Morskaya to the palace square, where stands the Alexander column. The star indicates the scene of the first massacre. The second charge of Cossacks against the crowd was at the Morskaya entrance to the square. People were shot down, however, in the Nevsky prospect, on the ice of the Neva and in other streets. Vassili Ostrov is the island where the industrial section of St. Petersburg is situated, where most of the workmen live and where the revolutionists, behind their barricades, defied the Emperor.

### CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Russia has 30,000 miles of coast line, but half of it is ice-bound.

The United States has twenty-three times as many factories as Russia.

In Russia there are only ninety daily newspapers, in the United States there are 2,457.

Russia's population in 1903 was 141,000,000; population of the United States, 80,000,000.

Russia produces one-twentieth as much coal and one-sixth as much iron as is produced in the United States.

The United States has 210,000 miles of railways; Russia has only 36,000 miles of railways, two-thirds of it owned by the government.

Russia stands next to the United States as a grain producing country, but the average laborer there gets only one-fourth as much wages as in the United States.

Russia is two and one-half times as large as the United States and Alaska, but America has fifty-three times as many miles of telegraph and sends fifteen times as much mail.

### MONEY BURDENS BORNE BY THE PEOPLE OF RUSSIA.

National debt	\$3,500,000,000
Annual interest on debt	80,000,000
Expended on Siberian and Manchurian roads	1,500,000,000
Taxes unpaid by peasants, 1900	60,000,000
Loss by industrial depression in three years	300,000,000
Loss by famines in five years preceding 1902	500,000,000
Eight famines, five since 1902, loss	200,000,000
Loss to tollers by 150 to 170 holidays each year	100,000,000
War loss to date	400,000,000
Expenses of holy synod, annually	18,500,000

In relation to these figures a well-known writer says:

"The simple truth is the Russian peasant, 100,000,000 of him, is, under present conditions, slowly starving to death. His average earnings in the central provinces are 17 and 18 copecks (8 to 9 cents) per day throughout the year; during the busiest harvest time they rise to an average of 27 to 36 copecks (13 to 16 cents a day); during the whole winter he and his family earn nothing. His diet consists of meal, flour and grits, cabbage and potatoes; no meat, excepting three times a year. His diet is insufficient, and less than in any civilized country. The hovel he lives in is two and a half yards long and one and one-half yards high, harboring the whole family and whatever cattle he possesses. These data are taken from official sources. Is it a wonder that the Russian peasant has morally and physically degenerated?"

### Dividing the Tips.

Tippling has been reduced to a very fine system in some English hotels and restaurants. "I was sitting at meat with the manager of one of the well known London restaurants," says a writer. "I am short-sighted and unobservant," I said, "and as I never know one waiter from another I'm always uneasy lest I've tipped the wrong one." The manager laughed. "Fritz, bring the book," he said. The book was opened upon the table and disclosed columns and rows of figures opposite the names of waiters. Between them the manager and Fritz explained the system.

"Every penny given in tips was cast into a common fund in charge of a waiter elected by his fellows. At the end of the week the sum was distrib-

uted. Three classes were arranged by the manager, according to efficiency, and the shares were in corresponding proportions, so that the junior waiters who hovered with the sauce by no means equally rewarded with the expert who can advise in the matter of wine.

"Waiters keep a jealous eye on their fellows, and the man suspected of pocketing a tip finds his position untenable. The system is good for the public, since it diminishes the unpleasant personality of a charitable action. It is good, too, for the waiters, since that record of the weekly gratuities showed that the best waiters made about \$2,000 a year in tips."

### ENGLISH DOCTORS' FEES.

They Are Regulated by the Royal College of Physicians.

The specialists must be divided into two distinct classes, the surgeon proper and the pure physician. The former unquestionably gets big fees in relation to his reputation. The famous surgeon has only to name his fee to the millionaire with appendicitis. With the fear of death before his eyes he will write his check gladly. When he has recovered he will often grumble if he does not boast. A younger and less known man will perform the same operation for a tithe of the cost, but the public, with death staring them in the face, will have the man with the big name, regardless of expense.

But the pure physician is an entirely different matter. His fees are standardized not by act of Parliament, but by that autocratic body, the Royal College of Physicians. His fees for consultation at his own house are fixed at 2 guineas the first visit and in guinea for each subsequent one. War consultations away from home he receives a fee at the calculated rate of two-thirds of a guinea a mile. Between twelve miles out of town, is also 8 guineas, Liverpool (201 miles) is 17 guineas, and so on pro rata. But it must be remembered that nowadays all the big provincial centers have their own specialists, and the town man is very seldom sent for unless he be one of the very biggest names and the case desperate and rich.

If the physician should accept money he transgresses that professional ethic, "medical etiquette," and is branded a quack by his less lucky brethren.

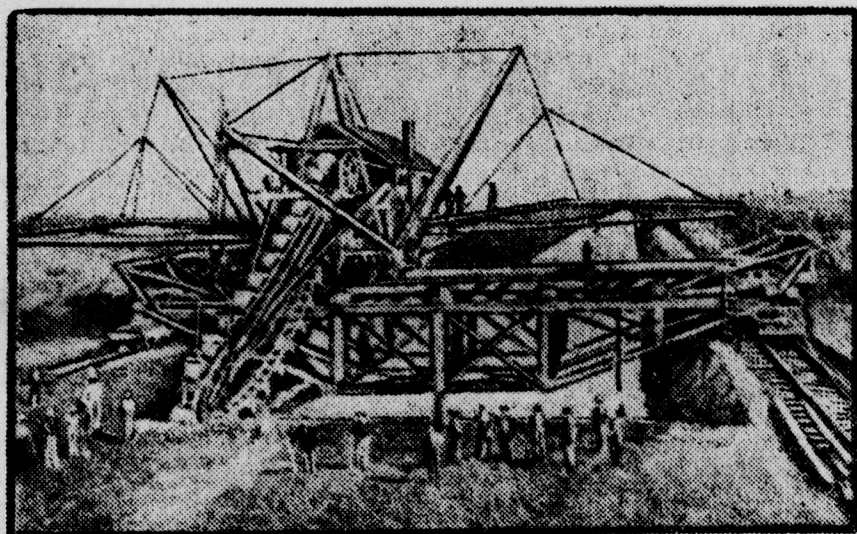
Moreover, when he arrives at a sufficient standing in the ranks of the profession the Royal College of Physicians will not elect him to their all important fellowship, the crowning qualification and high water mark of his calling.—London Mail.

### Shark a Commercial Product.

The shark, which is so abundant in the waters of Central America, is to be utilized in commercial products. A company has been formed which converts sharks' fins into jelly and chum soup, makes fine machinery oil from their livers, handsome leather, equal to alligators', from their skins, walking sticks from their backbones, and numerous articles from their jaws and teeth.

### Thibetians as Tea Drinkers.

The champion tea drinkers of the world are the Thibetians. They buy it in "bricks" and drink it in pieces. Tea bricks are used as currency.



DOES THE WORK OF 1,000 MEN EVERY DAY.

as the great steam excavator shown in the illustration performs in eight hours. The burning sun or rain in torrents has no terrors for this mammoth earth-devouring monster. The scene is from a photograph of the construction work on the irrigation canal in Colusa County, California. The artificial river thus created is six miles long, 100 feet wide, and 35 feet to the top of its banks. The Sacramento river furnishes the water which makes fertile 156,000 acres of fruit ranches.

The excavator travels on its own railway tracks on each side of the canal, and as the work proceeds the track is taken up and relaid ahead of the machine.

The steel buckets, which have sharp, cutting edges, move constantly by means of endless chains, and empty their load of earth first on one side, then on the other. Wide endless belts carried on rollers carry the earth to the sides of the ditch.

All these movements of the machine

pillars of strength. Exercise was Hercules and bathing Apollo. Both were regarded with equal importance, and neither was complete without the other.

**Grasped the Opportunity.**  
Tess—Mr. Saphend gave you a camera for your birthday, didn't he?

Jess—Yes, and we took it with us on our stroll through the country yesterday. Oh, what do you think? He proposed to me—actually flopped down on his knees and—

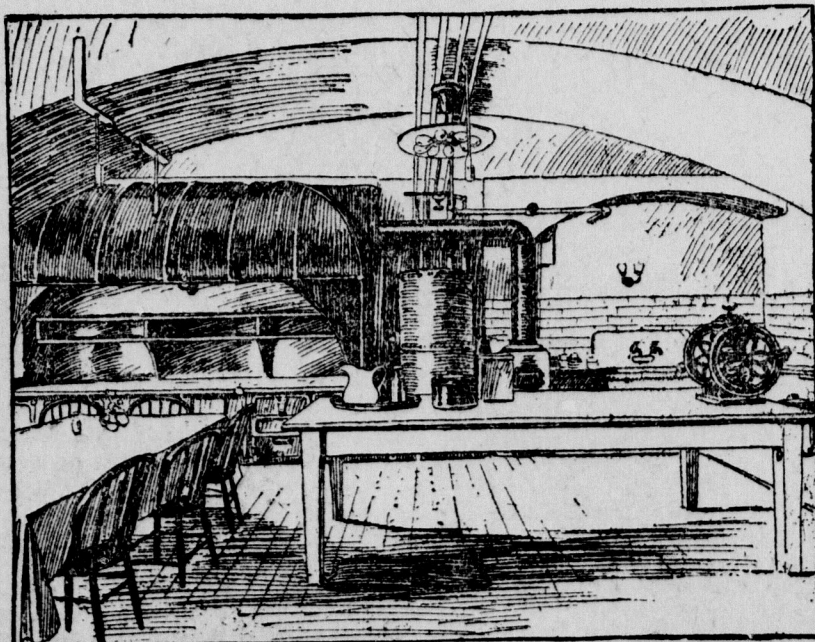
Tess—What did you say?

Jess—Why, I said, "Look pleasant, please," and I do hope the picture will turn out well.—Stray Stories.

### Was His Own Dentist.

An old resident of Parkhurst, Me., of the Spartan type, recently had some teeth that pained him. He does not believe in doctors or dentists, so he made a hook out of an old pall bar and extracted the two teeth himself.

### MAIN KITCHEN OF THE WHITE HOUSE.



As may be seen from the cut, the principal kitchen of the executive mansion is amply provided with all of the modern contrivances which can in any way contribute to the successful maintenance of such a cuisine as should properly be furnished the chief citizen of such a country as the United States. There is no unnecessary elaboration of the premises, and that makes it easier for everything to be kept immaculately neat. Official entertaining has become such a feature at the White House that it requires a decided genius to conduct the culinary end of it.



# THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

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Six Months, ".....75  
Three Months, ".....40

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OFFICE—Postoffice Building, Co. Grand and Linden Avenues,  
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1905.

Yosemite has been receded to Uncle Sam. It is now the ward of the Nation instead of the State. California can feel greater pride than ever in this great natural wonder, for now she can boast of a great if not the greatest National Park within her boundaries.

The Bank of South San Francisco is now an assured fact. The capital is \$50,000. Among the heaviest subscribers to the capital stock are Swift and Morris, the big packers of Chicago; P. N. Lillenthal, manager of the Anglo-California Bank, San Francisco; Daniel Meyer, capitalist; E. R. Lillenthal, Henry J. Crocker, Steiger Terra Cotta and Pottery Company, W. P. Fuller Company, Leroy Hough and W. D. Dennett, all of San Francisco; W. J. Martin, R. K. Patonelli, J. Eikerenkotter, J. L. Debenedetti, P. Lind and E. E. Cunningham of South San Francisco. The capital stock was oversubscribed the day subscriptions were opened.

The bank will prove a great convenience as well as benefit to our business men and will aid in the future development of our town.

## CENTENNIAL NOTES.

A miniature mint in full working operation will be a part of the Government exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

More than thirty national conventions are scheduled to convene in Portland during the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Electricity in its every conceivable application, representing the most marvelous achievements in modern science, may be seen at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

A native Filipino theater, in which amusements peculiar to the inhabitants of our island territory will be presented, is to be one of the many excellent attractions of the "Trail."

The Government Fisheries exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition will show the evolution of a Royal Chinook salmon, from the embryo to a well matured fish.

Some idea of the privations endured by Lewis and Clark in their expedition to the great Northwest may be gleaned by a careful examination of the exhibits characteristic of the earlier history of Oregon territory.

The model dairy farm at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in which everything pertaining to scientific dairying methods, the result of recent agricultural research, is to be shown, will prove of particular interest to those interested in dairying.

The caressing melody of the chimes in the towers of the main Government building will recall mental pictures of the missions founded by Junipero Serra and his intrepid followers in the seventeenth century.

But seldom are some of us afforded an opportunity to hear the world's famous bands. Many of them have been engaged to play at the fair, among them being Innes', De Caprio's, Ellery's and the Hawaiian Imperial band.

## ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.  
An equable and healthful climate.  
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

## Kaiser's Gift to Harvard.

Cambridge, Mass.—Professor Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard University announces that the German Emperor had presented to Harvard that part of the German exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition which represents the social ethics of Germany.

The only difference between a Mormon and the other man is that the Mormon does what he thinks and the other man thinks what he'd like to do.

## A Little Lesson In Patriotism

"Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country."—Daniel Webster.

When in 1823 the countries of South America were striving to establish themselves as independent republics

the citizens of the United States feared that the all-powerful holy alliance with its policy of reaction against all political liberty would attempt to help Spain subdue them. Feeling ran high throughout the country. For a time an alliance with England was discussed as the only means by which the evil of foreign intervention on the western hemisphere might be averted. It was one of the most critical times in the history of the republic.

The President, James Monroe, was a man who had been distinguished for qualities other than those of pugnacious opposition to the European powers. Yet it was James Monroe who unexpectedly came forward with the very proclamation that convinced those powers of the dangers of interference. In his message to Congress in that year occurs the sentence which has become a part of our national policy under the name of the Monroe doctrine.

"We owe it to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers" (the powers in question were those of the holy alliance) "to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

The boldness and earnestness of this document and its opportune promulgation marked the vigorous commencement of national life and the development of a clearly defined foreign policy. It was the death blow of the holy alliance. It has become a national tradition that has brought untold aid to this country. And all because James Monroe was not found wanting when the time came when his country most needed his courage.

## HEIR OF IRON CHANCELLOR.

Seven-Year-Old Boy Who Bears Germany's Proudest Name.

Americans, and German-Americans especially, are interested in the boy who bears the proudest name in modern German history. This is Otto Von Bismarck, the 7-year-old heir of the late Prince Herbert Bismarck and grandson of the Fatherland's empire builder and "Iron Chancellor."

Born in September, 1897, little Prince Otto already gives promise of perpetuating the mental and physical traits of his great ancestor. Under the guidance of his handsome and vivacious mother, who was a Hungarian, Countess Hoyos, when she married Prince Bismarck in 1871, Prince Otto is growing into a manly fellow, and even at this early period of his life has developed traces of the characteristics which carved his family name so indelibly in the world's history. He is a big boy for his age and passionately fond of vigorous sport, especially horseback riding, at which he is an adept. He speaks German, English and French fluently. His type is more American in its aspect than either German or Hungarian.

One Way of Looking at It.



"Here, chuck it, mister. You're spoiling the ice!"—The Sketch.

## Pardonable Ignorance.

A young American woman, an author, while seeing Rome for the first time was anxious to include a visit to the tomb of Caesar. Meeting a citizen on the street she inquired, in her best Italian, the location of the tomb. The man looked greatly embarrassed. "I am desolated, signorina," he apologized, speaking in excellent English. "I do not know. Caesar has been dead so long!"

## The Bed.

The bed is a bundle of paradoxes. We go to it with reluctance, yet we quit it with regret. We make up our minds every night to leave it early, but we make up our bodies every morning to keep it late.—Colton.

## FOLLOW ONE LINE IN CRIME.

Lawbreakers Seldom Branch Out Into New Fields, Experts Say.

"Criminals seem to be the strongest kind of fatalists," remarked Judge Neff, of Pittsburg, recently. Judge Neff is widely known as an authority on criminology, and his long experience as prosecutor, judge and lawyer has given him unusual opportunity of studying scientifically the causes and characteristics of crime.

"I have noticed that when a criminal is arrested after finishing one sentence, the second charge is generally the result of a crime almost exactly the same as the one which first got him into trouble. It seems like a strange kind of fatality. I've known instances where one criminal has been arrested and punished five or six times on charges exactly the same.

"What makes them do it? I'm not sure I can explain it satisfactorily, but I know it to be the case. It has occurred to me, and possibly this is the simplest explanation, that the reason for a criminal adhering strictly to one line of work is the same as the fascination which holds a gambler to a table, although luck is against him.

"Each failure or loss shows the victim a point which he has hitherto been ignorant of, and it is easy to convince himself that next time he will escape that mistake.

"And so it goes. Ever the next time, just one more chance, and then another, ever confident that the luck must change and that each turn of the wheel leaves him just that much better equipped and that much more likely to win, finally. Then there is the desperation, the unconscious and gritty determination to make a success of the thing.

"If he fails, and is arrested, convicted and punished, the process of the law simply goes to show wherein his first job was bunglingly and poorly carried out. The first feeling of resignation that follows the bitterness of punishment is when he tells himself that next time he will not repeat the error which led to his detection on the present occasion. No sooner is he out of the penitentiary than he assays again to try his luck, this time carefully avoiding the mistake which first brought him to grief.

"It is a well-known fact that no criminal, no matter how expert or how daring, can cover up all his tracks. The very best of them will leave at least one loophole, will commit at least one error which eventually fastens the guilt on him. The poorer criminals leave clues according to their skill or experience. So our imaginary crook, the second time he plans a job, while he carefully avoids a repetition of his first error, is almost sure to make some other one. And so on, each succeeding crime and detection pointing out to him the lines of his weakness, so that he is irresistibly led onward to his destruction."

## The Sarcastic Cabman.

The whip flicking hero of this story had driven an irascible old fellow a good three mile journey. When the fare climbed stiffly out and slowly produced a big pocketbook cabby drew a deep breath and prepared to be sarcastic. A watchful constable standing near prevented all thought of his relieving his feelings by the use of picturesque terms.

Cabby watched his fare make a lengthy mental calculation of the distance he had been driven, select the exact legal fare, count it twice over and then proffer it to him, with an expression on his face plainly indicative of "Now, then, you dare dispute it and I'll take your number."

But cabby didn't dispute it. Instead he promptly accepted it; but, slipping his hand into another pocket, he produced a farthing, which he handed to the fare.

"What's this for?" demanded the old fellow.

"One farden, currant coin of the realm, sir," said cabby, gathering up his reins. "I druv yer jest the exact distance represented by arf of that there shkel under the three mile you reckoned. I ain't got no arf arden about me, but it don't matter. You can keep the change. I ain't mean. Goodby, sir, and God bless you. Geepu, 'orse!"—London Standard.

## A Dreaded Quilt.

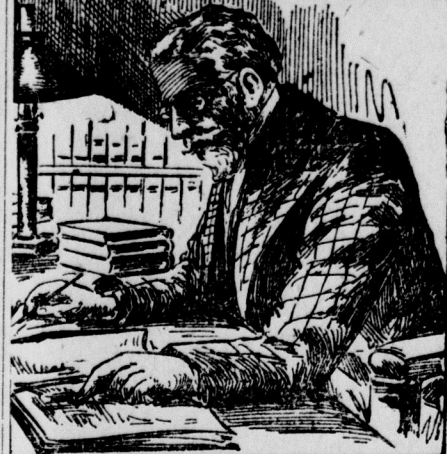
Queen Victoria was an expert and indefatigable knitter. During the Egyptian campaign she and the ladies of the household employed themselves in knitting quilts, which at the end of the war were sent to Netley Hospital for the use of the wounded. One of these, made entirely by her Majesty and bearing an elaborate V. R. in the center, was the coverlet par excellence of the institution and in universal demand for a time. In assessing the claims of the candidates for the honor of sleeping upon it the medical staff naturally gave the precedence to the most severely wounded, and as the most severely wounded was the one most likely to die very soon, alas, an evil omen attached itself to the distinction, the climax of which was reached one night when a poor soldier, feeling something touching his bedclothes, woke up with perspiration pouring down his face and cried out, "Oh, sir, do anything you like with me, but for God's sake don't give me the quilt!"

Pensions for Australian Orphans. Every child in Australia not supported by parents receives a government pension for support until he is 14 years old, hence there are no orphan asylums.

The average woman is as touchy about the unreliability of the family clock as she is about the rickety family piano.

One isn't necessarily wealthy because he has more money than brains.

## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



## One Hundred Years Ago.

Power looms were successfully introduced into England.

An improvement was made on the telescope by Pierre Guinaud and Fraunhofer of Bavaria.

Michigan territory was formed from a part of Indiana by act of Congress. Great Britain ordered that no neutral vessels should be molested during the war with Spain.

The British frigate Doris was lost on Diamond rock, Quiberon. The crew was saved.

The third coalition against France, composed of Austria, England, Russia and Sweden, was formed.

Joseph Anderson of Tennessee was appointed president pro tempore of the Senate.

## Seventy-five Years Ago.

Venezuela declared itself against Bolivar.

The amended constitution of Virginia was adopted by the convention. At Saragossa, Spain, the trees of the promenade were cut down and the wood distributed among the poor who were suffering from the severe cold.

The Rothschilds contracted to furnish the loan of \$9,000,000 francs in rentes at 4 per cent, advertised for by the French government.

Work was begun on the canal from Rouen to Paris.

There was extreme cold and severe weather in New England.

The French were making extensive preparations for an attack on Algiers.

## Fifty Years Ago.

An engine on the New York Central railroad went 16 miles in 11 minutes. The first territorial legislature of Nebraska assembled at Omaha.

Pierre Soule had an audience with the Queen of Spain, and took leave of the court.

The County Treasurer of Sonora, Cal., was murdered and robbed by Edward Griffith, who was lynched the following day.

The Joint Commission in London for settling American and British claims adjourned.

The President sent a special message to Congress recommending the employment of troops to suppress the hostilities of the Indians.

The Governor of Massachusetts issued a general order disbanding seven of the military companies of Boston, which were composed principally of Irish.

## Forty Years Ago.

Plans for the organization of the Union Stockyards and Transit Company of Chicago were being perfected.

The United States Senate voted to abrogate the reciprocity treaty with Canada.

Reports of peace overtures between Presidents Lincoln and Davis were set afloat and denied.

Governor Oglesby of Illinois called for the organization of ten new regiments of troops for service in the South.

The War Department announced the capture of Fort Fisher, with 72 guns and 2,000 prisoners, a few days previously.

## Thirty Years Ago.

Gladstone announced his formal retirement as the Liberal leader in Parliament.

President Grant issued a special message to Congress on the fight in Louisiana.

Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, was a guest of Chicago.

A conspiracy against the Czar involving 3,200 persons was disclosed to the Russian secret service.

Express companies protested to the government of the Ironroads being made on their business by the transportation of packages through the mails.

The German chancellor asked the Federal assembly to prohibit the importation of American potatoes as a precaution against potato disease.

Operatives in the Fall River, Mass., mills were on the verge of a strike.

## Twenty Years Ago.

A heavy fall of snow, accompanied by low temperature, caused a blockade of train service throughout the Northwest.

Oliver Bros. & Phillips assigned at Pittsburg with announced liabilities of \$5,000,000.

Seventeen patients were burned to death in the destruction of a cottage at the Kankakee, Ill., insane hospital. Ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax dropped dead in a railway station at Mankato, Minn.

P. T. Barnum offered \$100,000 for the privilege of exhibiting the medals and souvenirs of Gen. Grant, which Vanderbilt had purchased and presented to Mrs. Grant.

## 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year; four months \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 525 F St., Washington, D. C.

## IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

## Back Number.

The lion is the king of beasts. But kings are out of date. We bow down in these modern days to those who pay the freight. To be right up to date he must Pose as the man who owns the trust. —Illinois State Journal.

## South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at **BADEN CASH STORE,** South San Francisco, Cal.

## UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

**COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.**

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

**E. E. CUNNINGHAM,**

## REAL ESTATE

—AND—

## INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

**South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.**

...AGENT...

**HAMBURG-BREMEN, PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut, AND HOME of New York**

**House Broker, Notary Public.**

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.



## TOWN NEWS

Spring.  
Allowing weather.  
More new buildings.  
Garden planting in order.  
There is work here for everybody.  
Anchor down and grow up with the town.

Money in lots beats the savings bank on profits.

Mr. Doepfner of San Francisco was in town Tuesday.

E. H. Daman of San Pedro was a visitor here Wednesday.

Senator Healy has another cottage on Linden avenue enclosed.

The new cottage of E. Pratt near the Catholic church is nearly completed.

The Harrington hotel building on San Bruno avenue is fast approaching completion.

### CHILDREN'S COUGHS AND COLDS.

Mrs. Joe McGrath, 327 E. 1st St., Hutchinson, Kan., writes: "I have given Ballard's Horehound Syrup to my children for coughs and colds for the past four years, and find it the best medicine I ever used. Unlike many cough syrups, it contains no opium, but will soothe and heal any disease of the throat or lungs quicker than any other remedy. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 at W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.

Several of our citizens were called to Redwood City Wednesday as witnesses in the Petrochi case.

Dr. Plymire was called on Wednesday to attend Mr. Robt. Inches and Mr. S. Mori, both of San Pedro valley.

Johnny Debenedetti came down from South City last Sunday evening and remained over Sunday.—Coast Advocate.

Mr. George Cross has begun the work of building a cottage for himself and family on his recently purchased lot in block 122.

### A PHYSICIAN WRITES.

"I am desirous of knowing if the profession can obtain Herbine in bulk for prescribing purposes? It has been of great use to me in treating cases of dyspepsia brought on by excesses or overwork. I have never known it to fail in restoring the organs affected, to their healthful activity." 50c bottle at W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.

Mr. J. Mori of San Pedro valley was in town Wednesday looking for Dr. Plymire to attend his brother, who was sick at the ranch.

Pound No. 2 has been established and opened at the residence of the undersigned near the Lux Ranch House.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

The coroner's inquest held by Judge Both last Tuesday evening exonerated John Silva from all blame in the accidental killing of his child.—Leader, San Mateo.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

An unknown man was killed last Saturday afternoon by the Southern Pacific local due at San Mateo at 5:10 p. m. He was killed near the Monte Diablo bridge. The coroner took charge of the body.—San Mateo Leader.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Postoffice building.

Charles Hall, the harmless looking crook who entered Jack Debenedetti's room February 9th and carried off the major part of Jack's wardrobe, plead guilty in the Superior Court and Judge Buck gave Hall seven years, with board and lodging free.

### SO SWEET AND PLEASING IN TASTE.

Mrs. C. Peterson, 625 Lake St., Topeka, Kan., speaking of Ballard's Horehound Syrup, says: "It never failed to give entire satisfaction, and of all cough remedies, it is my favorite, and I must confess to my many friends that it will do, and has done, what is claimed for it—to speedily cure a cough or cold; and it is so sweet and so pleasing in taste." 25c, 50c and \$1.00 bottle at W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.

### FLAGGING CROSSWALKS.

General Manager Chapman of the United Railroads has placed the public under additional obligations by the good work done at the crossings where Ellsworth and Baldwin avenues intersect. These are very important crosswalks, as a large share of people have occasion to use them. Last Friday a work car appeared on the scene, loaded with men and material. Work was prosecuted with the accustomed vigor of the U. R., and by night two first-class flagging walks had been laid and finished. The numerous travelers who embark on the cars at Ellsworth and Baldwin avenues, as well as pedestrians, will thoroughly appreciate this thoughtful act of Mr. Chapman.—San Mateo Leader.

### CURES SCIATIC RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. A. E. Simpson, 509 Craig St., Knoxville, Tenn., writes, June 10, 1899: "I have been trying the baths of Hot Springs, Ark., for sciatic rheumatism, but I get more relief from Ballard's Snow Liniment than any medicine or anything I have ever tried. Enclosed find postoffice order for \$1.00. Send me a large bottle by Southern Express." Sold by W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.

### ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal., March 1, 1905:

Hogan, Peter; Silveiro, Manuel, 2; Wolf, Mrs. Mary, 2.  
Foreign—Avellar, Anna Victoria, 2; Brennan, John; Paellli, Seconda; Josselyn, Miss Mary; Vincinico, Simo; Tosi, Duilio.  
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

## NOTICE.

Owners of impounded stock are hereby notified that in case of my absence from the Pound they can obtain their stock by applying at the stockyards office and paying charges.  
A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

## NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.  
W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

## REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

## RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The March water rate must be paid on or before the last day of March. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the last day of April and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

## BRIBE-TAKERS ARE EXPELLED.

State Senate Shows No Mercy to Quartet of Boodlers.

Sacramento.—For the first time in the history of the State a Senator has been expelled from the Legislature. The report of the committee recommending the expulsion of Senators E. J. Emmons, of Kern, Eli Wright of Santa Clara, Harry Bunkers and Frank French of San Francisco was adopted by a unanimous vote and the accused men were deprived of office on roll call.

No votes were cast in favor of the four men, and the affirmative ballots for expulsion were:  
Bunkers, 34; French, 35; Wright, 33; Emmons, 35.

Of the four accused only two were present, French and Wright. They sat in their accustomed seats. French chewed his mustache and preserved the same sullen demeanor that has marked him ever since the allegations were launched against him. Wright was evidently very nervous and distraught. Beside him sat Attorney Cator. More than once during the morning Cator pulled Wright back to his seat, the accused Senator being anxious to interpose some observation at inopportune moments.

Bunkers did not appear about the Senate chamber at any time during the proceedings. As for the fourth accused Senator, Emmons, he is confined to a sick bed. Mrs. Emmons came in and occupied her husband's seat before the subject of expulsion was taken up. She left just as the president was putting the question concerning Emmons to the vote.

The matter went through with the smoothness of a proceeding prearranged. It was patent to all that the Senators had decided to compass a distasteful task with all expedition and without any unnecessary talk.

The vote on each of the four Senators was taken separately. None can say that he was dragged down because of association with another against whom the testimony was stronger. The Senators voted as though they felt keenly the necessity imposed upon them of degrading their fellow members. The "ayes" were answered in low and husky tones, amid death-like silence. There was something tragic in this culmination of the matter. Not a soul in the chamber but was relieved when the proceedings had terminated which consigned to political oblivion the four members who had betrayed the trust reposed in them.

### Score Killed in Mine Explosion.

Bluefield, W. Va.—As a result of an explosion in shaft No. 1 of the United States Coal and Coke Company at Wilcox twenty-three miners lost their lives. The explosion was of terrific force and shattered windows a mile distant. Immediately after the shock great numbers of miners who were off duty rushed to the shaft to find great clouds of smoke and dust gushing from its mouth. Mothers, children and other relatives soon were weeping and pleading for the rescue of those dear to them entombed in the mine. The dead miners are all Italians and Hungarians.

### Bloody Fight in Coal Town.

Greensburg, Pa.—Anna Onnafrey was the central figure in a bloody battle at the works of the Veteran Coal Company, in Mount Pleasant township, in which two men were killed and six others were stabbed, shot or slashed with knives. Miss Onnafrey's refusal to dance with an unbidden guest at a wedding celebration started the trouble.

## Big Price for a Ewer.

London.—At an auction at Christie's, an Elizabethan ewer of rock crystal, mounted on silver, only six and one-half inches high, belonging to the Marquis of Anglesey, was sold to a London dealer for \$20,000.

## Mexican War Veteran Dies.

Bedford, Ind.—Major James C. Carlton, president of the National Mexican War Veterans' Association, is dead of paralysis, aged 73 years.

## STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, will be held at the office of the company, 202 Sansome street, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.  
GEO. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.  
mar 4-11-18.

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LADIES ONLY Fees 25 Cents

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## MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Offered freely. Market declining and prices now lower.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Desirable sheep and lambs in adequate supply. Prices steady. Hogs—Not plentiful, in good demand, market strong to higher.

Provisions—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are for (less 50 per cent shrinkage on cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Steers, 7½@8c; 2nd quality, 7@7½c; Thin Steers, 6@6½c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 5½@6½c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 5@5½c; third quality, 4½@5c.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 275 lbs., 5½@5¾c; over 275 to 350 lbs., 5¼@5½c; rough undesirable hogs, 4@4½c; hogs weighing under 130 lbs., 5¼@5½c.

SHEEP—No. 1 Wethers, 3¼@4; No. 1 Ewes, 3@3½c; Lambs, yearlings, 4¼@4¾c per lb.; Suckling Lambs, \$2.50@2.75 per head, or 5½c@6½c gross weight.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs., alive, gross weight, 5@5½c; over 250 lbs., 3¾@4¼c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—Market strong on good, heavy Steers; other grades Beef firm.—First quality steers, 6½c; second quality, 6c; third quality 5½c; thin steers, 5c; first quality cows and heifers, 5@5½c; second quality, 5c; third quality, 4@4½c.

VEAL—Large, 6@7c; medium, 7½@8c; small, good, 8@9c.

MUTTON—Market firm—Wethers, heavy, 6½@7c; light, 7@7½c; Heavy Ewes, 5¼@6c; Light Ewes, 6@6½c; Lambs No. 1, 8¼@9c; Suckling Lamb, 12½@13.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 8½@9c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 11½@12½c; picnic hams, 8c; Boiled Hams, skin on, 17½c; skin off, 19½c.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 14½c; light S. C. bacon, 14c; med. bacon, clear, 10½c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 10½c; clear ex. light bacon, 12½c; clear ex. light bacon, 13c.

BEFF—Extra Family, bbl, \$11.50; do, hf-bbl, \$6.00; Family Beef, bbl, \$11.00; hf-bbl, \$5.75; Extra Mess, bbl, \$11.00; do, hf-bbl, \$5.75.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 9½c; do, light, 9½c; do, Bellies, 10½c; Clear, bbls., \$19.00; hf-bbls., \$9.75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls., \$5.00; 25-lb. kegs, \$2.10; kits, \$1.25.

LARD—Prices are ½ lb: Tes. ½-bbls. 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s.

Compound 5½ 6 6 6½ 6¾ 6¾ Cal. pure 9 9¼ 9¼ 9¾ 9¾ 9¾

In 3-lb tins the price on each is ½c higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.40; 1s \$1.35; Roast Beef, 2s, 1s, 1s.

PRIMROS' SALAD OIL—Ties—about 50 gallons. \$ 40 gallon 5 gallon tins—1 per case. 35 " 1 " " 10 " " 70 " ½ " " 20 " " 75 " Quart Bottles 12 " " 1.85 dozen Pint " 24 " " 85 " ½ pint " 36 " " 65 "

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Bro. Benjamin's Oil, - .50  
Bro. Benjamin's Cough Cure, .50  
Bro. Benjamin's Catarrh Jelly, .50  
Bro. Benjamin's Salve, - .25  
Bro. Benjamin's Soap, - .25  
Bro. Benjamin's Tooth Pow'r, .25

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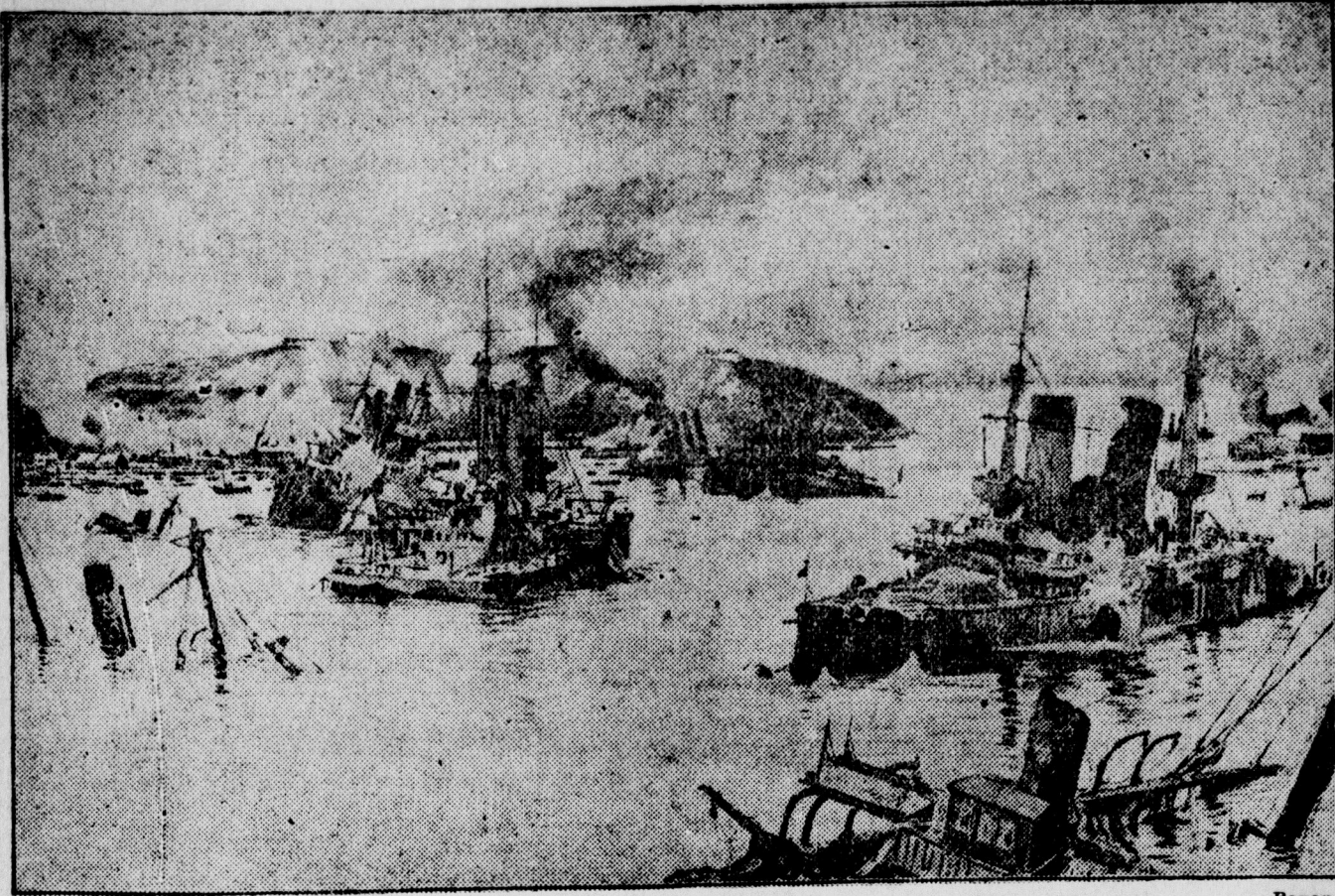
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## THE SUNKEN PORT ARTHUR FLEET.



ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE CZAR'S WIDELY HERALDED PACIFIC SQUADRON.

The accompanying illustration is of especial interest in view of the fact that the Japs have set themselves to the task of repairing and raising some of the Russian vessels that may be turned into serviceable craft. The sketch was made for the London Sphere by Charles Wylie, the marine artist, after a careful examination of maps and charts of

Port Arthur, together with all the telegraphic information on the subject, not only as to the position of the vessels, but also as to the damage they sustained. The scene is presented as it appeared to the trained nautical and artistic eye. The smaller vessels shown in the picture, but not named, are torpedo boats and merchant craft hit by Jap shells.

### HOW TO EAT.

Don't bring worries to the table.  
Don't bring anger, hate or scowls;  
Banish everything unpleasant,  
Talk and eat with smiling frowns.  
It will aid your own digestion,  
If you wear a smiling face;  
It will jolly up the others,  
If you only set the pace;  
Knowing something funny, tell it;  
Something sad, forget to tell it;  
Something hateful, quick dispel it  
At the table.

Cares domestic, business troubles,  
Ills of body, soul or brain;  
Unkind thoughts and nagging tempers,  
Speech that causes others pain,  
Public woes and grim disasters,  
Crimes and wrongs and right's de-  
feat—  
None of them are to be mentioned  
When you sit down to eat.  
Knowing something funny, tell it;  
Something sad, forget to tell it;  
Something hateful, quick dispel it  
At the table.  
—What to Eat.

### ONE OF FATE'S TRICKS.

MOLLY stepped lightly over the low wall and came toward the house. Hobson, seated on the lowest step of the piazza, turned his eyes from the contemplation of a glorious sunset to the neat, girlish figure. His experienced eye took in every detail of the slender form from the crown of her fluffy brown head to the trim ankle which peeped out from below the clean calico gown. He wondered if there was among the ladies who lounged in his mother's drawing room one who could show such an ankle, such a fresh complexion, such radiant eyes. Hobson doubted it. But, after all, he thought what were Molly's charms compared with Molly herself, the sweetest little woman in the world.

"Betsy generous to-night, Miss Molly?" he called out.  
"Yes, see," she exclaimed triumphantly, exhibiting a foaming milk pail. "Only she stepped on my toe," she added regretfully. She deposited the pail on the ground, and, seating herself on the step beside Hobson, calmly removed her slipper. "It's torn," she said, inspecting it, "and the stocking, too." And she ruefully regarded the little pink toe which looked out bravely from the rent stocking. "But it didn't hurt much," she added with a smile.

At that moment Hobson was trying to imagine Miss Felicia Deerington removing her slipper and exhibiting a torn stocking in his presence. The thought tickled him and he laughed aloud. The girl turned quickly and regarded him, then, with the crimson slowly suffusing her cheeks, she thrust her foot hastily into the slipper, and, lifting the milk pail, walked silently up the steps and into the house. Hobson bit his lips in vexation. "What a fool I am," he muttered impatiently, as he went in search of her. However, it was some time later that he succeeded in finding her alone. The moon was just rising and Hobson, with Molly's hand on his arm, was strolling down the narrow path to the old bridge. "Are you angry with me, Miss Molly?" he pleaded. "I know—I—" but the girl checked him. "Please don't say any more, Mr. Richard," she said quickly. "I—I did not realize that—you see, I—" she paused in confusion, and Hobson caught her fingers. "I'm a brute," he whispered, and then because something welled up into his throat he could say no more, but with a sudden movement he crushed the fingers against his lips.

Then the face of Miss Felicia flashed into vividness in his brain and with a sigh he released the hand.  
"I am going away in the morning," he said, presently.

"Yes," she replied in an even voice, but with averted face. "We shall be sorry to have you go, Mr. Richard." There was a long silence. Hobson was cursing himself and fate and society and the whole universe, but aloud he said simply. "Thank you, Miss Molly."

Then after a pause he added, "I am to be married next week." He watched her face intently through the twilight, but all she said was, "And I—am to be married next month."

There was another long pause. "And the man?" he questioned, his heart strangely heavy.

"Just Sam," she said with a little sigh. "And the lady?"

"Miss Felicia Deerington," he replied, with just a touch of pride in his voice.

"I have read about her," she said sofly. "She is very beautiful, is she not?"  
"Yes."

They had reached the bridge, and the moonlight slanted across the ripples of the water and shone upon the girl's white face. "Perhaps we had better go back," she whispered, with a little shiver, "it seems cold down here by the water," and she turned again toward the path, with Hobson following. The silence was oppressive, yet neither of them seemed to care to break it. At the foot of the steps she paused and held out her hand. "Good-by, Mr. Richard," she said sofly. Hobson caught her fingers again to his lips and his breath came quickly.

"Molly," he breathed, "if I were not Richard Hobson, if I were just a simple farmer, if—" But she tore her hands from his. "Don't," she gasped, "don't make it harder—for me. Good-by," and the door closed upon her.

Hobson stood like one dazed, the croaking of the frogs seeming in his ears like the pounding of his own heart. A merry crowd of farmer boys passed down the road, their shrill whistle echoing through the night air. Hobson looked after them with a sigh.

"And I would give my millions," he whispered, as he turned wearily away, "just to be one of them."

And Molly, stumbling up stairs in the darkness, was crying sofly and pressing against her face the hand which Hobson had kissed.—Indianapolis Sun.

### OUR MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Our Interests There Well Guarded by a Comparatively Young Man.

While Japan is going through her great international struggle for existence, and when the friendship of foreign states means so much to her, the position of ambassador to the Mikado's empire is a place of no little importance. It is not fully known how much Japan and the world owe to the friendly and tactful course pursued by the American minister.

Mr. Griscom is one of the youngest men holding such an important position under our government. He succeeded the late Col. Alfred E. Buck, who died early in 1903. He represented our government in Persia before going to Japan, and was also before that charge d'affaires in Constantinople. In both places he distinguished himself by his efforts to secure full recognition of the rights of Americans without friction or unpleasantness. American interests have never been

care for in Japan with more dignity and safety, and Mr. Griscom holds not only the constantly growing respect and admiration of the resident Americans and travelers through Japan, whom he always receives with rare grace and cordiality, but he commands the esteem and regard of the diplomatic corps and the Japanese government.

Good Luck in an Ill Wind.

The greatest dinner that McMillin ever enjoyed was at a log house, when he was a callow youth just returning from a Kentucky university. A very large turkey had been secured, and it had been carefully plucked and drawn on the day before Thanksgiving. That night, however, some appreciative colored man had thrown the family into consternation by abstracting the bird, and the theft was discovered about 9 o'clock in the evening.

Meanwhile a terrific gale had arisen, and it almost reached the fury of a tornado. The log house stood the blast, but it shivered and groaned. The wooden shutters were firmly locked, and the howling wind outside made the log wood fire dance with glee, sending showers of sparks up the chimney. Suddenly there was a smash against one of the wooden shutters. A blood-curdling sound was heard. Securing a lantern, the head of the household went out quickly and as quickly returned. He held in his hands two huge turkeys with bronzed legs and ruffled feathers. One was a gobbler and the other was a hen. They had been torn from their roosts in the mountains, borne miles by the gale, and thrown against the rude cabin by the hand of Providence, to take the place of the turkey that had been stolen.

Providence had made no mistake in this case, for the family were good, old-fashioned hard-shelled Baptists, and they returned thanks on the spot. The next day they enjoyed the finest Thanksgiving dinner ever given in Tennessee. Governor McMillin had no affidavits to accompany this story, but it is easier to believe it than to seek to disprove it.—Leslie's Weekly.

On Obtaining Success.

Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire, believes that it is rather through enterprise and originality than through economy that financial success may be attained.

"The time is past," he said the other day, "for such economy as used to be practiced by an old Boston restaurateur, who recently died."

"The old fellow was economical to excess, but while he pottered about his kitchen, trying to make one egg do the work of two, his neighbor across the way was introducing a roof garden and a mandolin orchestra, and the economist, I understand, hardly left enough on his demise to pay his debts."

"He was, beyond any doubt, an economist. A couple of plumbers were working one day in his cellar. It was too dark there to see, and the men asked for some light."

"Well, said the old fellow, 'here's a candle. Make it go as far as you can.'"

"One candle won't do," said the plumbers. "It won't give us sufficient light. We must have two."

"The old man knit his brows and thought."

"How long, boys, will you be working down here?" he said.

"About fifteen minutes," said the plumbers.

"Then," said the restaurateur, "cut the candle in two."—Boston Post.

Serious.

"The trouble with many actors," said the man of ponderous wisdom, "is that they do not take their work seriously."

"You do us an injustice," said Mr. Stonington Barnes. "Hundreds of miles away from home, hotel bills and railway fares to pay, salaries due and weather uncertain—who could help taking everything seriously?"—Washington Star.

# EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

### Back to the Farm.

AN important change is quietly but irresistibly coming about in the industrial situation in this country. For years the tendency of ambitious young men has been from the farms to the cities, lured by the higher wages and greater opportunities. The steady migration has resulted in a decided effect both upon the city wages and upon the value of farm products. Wages are at a standstill; farm products are steadily rising in value. There is a labor congestion in the cities and a growing inability on the part of the farmers to meet the ever-increasing demands for their products.

The American Agriculturist has prepared a comparative table of farm values, acreage, production and selling prices of the staple crops for a series of years. The three years taken for special comparison are 1904, 1901 and 1896; 1901 is taken as an average year, 1896 as a low year and 1904 as the most prosperous year that American agriculture has ever known.

The total value at the farm of the staple crops was \$1,829,000,000 in 1896, \$2,532,000,000 in 1901, and \$3,278,000,000 in 1904. Thus the total value of the last season's crops is almost double that of the 1896 yield, an increase in value out of all proportion to the increase in production. Apples are the only crop which are less in quantity than in 1896, but hay, rye, wheat, corn and flaxseed were produced in almost the same amount. The only large increase in production is in cotton, where the crop is almost a half larger than in 1896. Potatoes and oats show increase, but not much. In no case except cotton and barley has the increase in production at all approximated the increase in population. The increase in farm values has come not from increased production, but from increased demand and consequent higher prices. The comparison of bushel farm values makes this more marked. Corn is selling for twice what it did in 1896, wheat for one-third more, potatoes for two-thirds more, hay for a third more.

The remarkable conclusion of this crop compilation is that in ten years there has been hardly any appreciable increase in the quantity of staple crops produced except in cotton. Even in such products of less total value as onions, hops and cranberries the quantity produced in the past year is almost exactly the same as the production of ten years ago. The meaning of all this is that laws above human control are bound to turn the tide of migration back from the cities to the farms.—Indianapolis Sun.

### Churches and Theaters.

EVERY little while some preacher deploras what he believes to be the fact that the theaters are more successful in securing audiences than the church. Is it true? It may be doubted if in any given city more persons attend the theater than go to the churches. And all things considered it may be said that the churches succeed better than the theaters.

The theater has these advantages: It changes its actors and its performances frequently. It is always presenting something new. The church has the same message and the same man in the pulpit from Sunday to Sunday. And yet the churches are filled. In another important feature the theater has an advantage. It advertises thoroughly and successfully. A large percentage of its earnings go into modern advertising. Seldom does the church spend a dollar for advertising; or if it does spend a little money it is injudiciously spent.

And yet the church draws. There must be a reason. There is a reason. The church ministers to a great human need. It appeals to what is highest and best in life. A great vacuum requires to be filled. A great longing clamors to be satisfied. Men and women realize that they are threefold beings and that to cultivate body and mind alone is only two-thirds of culture. The man whose spiritual life is atrophied may not feel this, but the normal man does. This is the church's opportunity and the reason for its existence.

The church makes a mistake when it fails to advertise.

### ROYAL RUBBER MERCHANT.

King of Belgium Owns Territory Rich in Product.

The King of Belgium to-day, according to the statement of M. Vanderelde, a socialist leader in the Belgian parliament, is the greatest rubber merchant in the world, says the Boston Transcript. The story of how the king gained that proud position is the story of how he made himself absolute master of 30,000,000 of people and 1,000,000 square miles of the richest territory in the world. Quite as marvelous in its way as Stanley's discovery of the great Kongo basin is the story of King Leopold's conquest of central Africa—more marvelous in some respects, since the king has accomplished this great enterprise by the mere strategy of a diplomat without ever setting foot upon the soil of Africa.

Stanley dreamed of founding a great international state in the center of Africa, but it never occurred to him to set up a kingdom of his own there, and make himself absolute monarch of the whole vast region to which his discoveries would seem to have made him, if any one, the natural heir. Stanley knew the wealth of the Kongo, and saw there a great future for the enterprise and trade of European nations, but it never occurred to him to treat that whole vast territory and its inhabitants as his personal property, converting the country into a plantation, and making the natives serfs.

This has been the special mission of the royal rubber merchant of Belgium and he has accomplished it by the simplest possible of political devices. By the decree of 1885 he dispossessed the natives of all the land except the little strips of tilled soil about the villages, making it in theory as it has since become in practice, a crime for natives to gather rubber or ivory in the forests and for the traders to buy it of them. As it was by playing off the powers one against another that the king obtained his first foothold in central Africa, so it has been by pitting the savage tribes of the interior against each other, arming one tribe and employing it as a policeman for the others, that he has been able with a handful of white men to subjugate the country, establish state slavery and enforce the rubber tax.

True, this has only been accomplished with terrible destruction of the native peoples and with a cynical disregard of every pledge that was made to the European powers at the time the Kongo government was first established. This is precisely the source of these complaints of traders and missionaries that come to us from the Kongo. It is the meaning of the international movement now on foot to compel fulfillment of these earlier pledges.

In international affairs it is not justice but "the accomplished fact" that we invariably bow. In the relations of the great powers we seem to have as yet little more than the mere play of natural forces. But sooner or later the civilized world must unite in setting a limit to the ruthless exploitation of native peoples that is now going on over the whole earth. Economical interests demand it, and nothing but international jealousies and the lack of an informed international opinion can prevent it. Why should the powers not make a beginning here in what at inception was called "an international colony," the Kongo Free State?

### LAWS OF HEREDITY.

"Three Generations to Make a Gentleman," Is Fact, Not Fancy.

Prof. Karl Pearson, F. R. S., who has taken a leading part in founding the doctrine of evolution on a statistical basis, explained to a deeply interested audience at the Royal Institution some of the results which have been arrived at. Two of these are of special importance, says the London Telegraph. It is shown by examination of large numbers of persons that mental and moral as well as physical qualities are inherited, and to the same extent. Taking school children and examining them minutely with respect to curliness and color of the hair, length, breadth and height of the head, color of the eyes, the cephalic index, and health, on the one hand; and, on the other, testing them for intelligence, vivacity, conscientiousness, popularity, temper, self-consciousness, shyness and handwriting, the degree of inheritance in the two categories came numerically as close as 521 to 522. Secondly, it is proved that two or three generations will suffice to create a new stock. Statistics of large numbers show that there is more than is often supposed in the saying, "It takes three generations to make a gentleman," and in the expression, "Visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children to the third and

fourth generation." Pedigree in humanity, as in the lower animals, is a vital factor. Thus a family or a nation will certainly progress or degenerate as the issue of heredity. It needs but to repress the numbers of the better and higher and to multiply the numbers of the lower and less fit for two or three generations to make national degeneration terribly real. Prof. Pearson's tabular results showed the universality of the laws of inheritance, not only in animals like horses and dogs, but in lowly insects, and even in plants.

It has the best thing in the world. The demand is already created. There can be no substitution. It has a monopoly. Therefore it should advertise. The church also makes a mistake when it permits its ministers to whine about church attendance and call attention to the success of the theater and other "worldly" entertainments. You never catch a theater manager deploring a small house. He never whines in public. He talks big houses. And works for them. And gets them.

The church is doing very well. Indeed when one considers its methods it does surprisingly well. If with its tremendous advantage it would adapt itself somewhat to the plane of the age it would achieve the greatest success it has ever known.—Kansas City World.

### Idleness the Object of Crime.

THERE is a well-founded theory among criminologists that there was never an habitual criminal or a persistent law-breaker who did not have a deep-rooted and positive antipathy for any and every kind of work. They have reversed the old notion that idleness is the main cause of a criminal state of mind and they will advance many strong arguments to prove that there is something potential for evil innate in the individual who has a constitutional ambition to loaf.

It has been shown in carefully made statistics of crime and criminals that if all of the men and women who devote a year to the dishonest acquisition of money had spent the same period working at such honest pursuits as they might be fitted for, they would have acquired an aggregate sum nearly double the total of their pecuniations.

This seems to argue that "easy times" rather than "easy money" was the ultimate purpose in view.

Nor is the vice of idleness confined wholly to the dishonest. A little reflection will convince one that in many other instances idleness is the end rather than the means of sin, and that many men and women commit their worst and most frequent transgressions for the deliberate purpose of experiencing the sudden joys of doing nothing.

The mental and physical torpor which follows the use of cocaine, morphine, opium and other drugs is classed by many physiologists as the very ecstasy of indolence, and in this sense it is apparent that indolence is the object and not the means of transgression.

The glutton feeds himself into a state of semi-torpor which he has come to regard as delightful; the drunkard does the same; nor is it necessary to enumerate the dozens of other vices practiced for the seeming purpose of achieving idleness.—Chicago Journal.

### The Rage for Risk.

WITH the increase of such popular amusements as are afforded by "loop-the-loop" contrivances, evolutions on parachutes, animal show exhibitions, and yet newer and more ingenious arrangements for catering to the "rage for risk," comes the demand from another section of the public, where more temperate and saner ideas prevail, that something should be done by legislation, if necessary, to limit these exhibitions of human daring within the bounds of something like a decent regard for safety. Possibly, if the only persons who engaged in these performances and risked their limbs and lives, either for the mere "fun of the thing" or for business purposes, were adults, or men or women of the professional class, no protective measures would be necessary; but since innocent children of tender age and giddy youth of both sexes are beguiled into these same dangerous sports, to be maimed for life or killed outright, it seems imperative that the law shall step in and draw the line beyond which these schemes for imperiling human life shall not go. There still exists, we are sorry to believe, a considerable fraction of people, even in this enlightened land, who are but little above the level of the Romans of ancient days in their taste for vulgar and brutal shows.—Leslie's Weekly.

### Growing Use of Spectacles.

"Spectacles," said an ophthalmologist, according to the Philadelphia Record, "are as old as wagons, I suppose, or as clothes. Wasn't a pair found recently in a mummy case that dated back to something like 300 years before Christ? But the spectacles of the ancients were merely magnifying glasses, and the modern sorts—the prismatic, the spherical, the concave, the convex and the cylindrical, which correct double vision, refraction, myopia, hypermetropia, astigmatism, etc.—are comparatively modern inventions. They are made of rock crystal, and they have done more good than anything else in modern medicine, except, perhaps, anesthetics. Medical records show that there is now 40 per cent less of blindness than there used to be in the world, and this improvement is due entirely to the use of spectacles, which have kept weak eyes from succumbing, as braces keep weak limbs from succumbing. There is also much less of headache than there was. A great deal of that came, you know, from the eyes, and that sort of headache spectacles have banished entirely."

### Russians and Gambling.

The gambling propensities of the Russians are indicated in the fact that more than \$1,500,000 is spent in Russia for playing cards. The Tsaritsa Maria charitable institutions have a monopoly of the manufacture, and they make a large profit, as the production costs only about \$250,000.

### Beyond Words.

He—it is wonderful, Prof. Jones and his wife speak both at least six languages.

She—And yet they don't seem to understand each other in a single one.—Brooklyn Life.



# INHERITED SCROFULA

When a child I had a very severe attack of Diphtheria, which came near proving fatal. Upon recovery the glands of the neck were very much enlarged, and after the free use of iodine, the right one was reduced to its normal size, but the left one continued to grow—very slowly at first, until it was about the size of a goose egg, which began to press on the windpipe, causing difficult breathing, and became very painful. An incision was made and a large quantity of pus discharged. The gland was removed, or as much as could with safety be taken out. For ten years I wore a little piece of cloth about an inch long in my neck to keep the place open. During the time I had to have it cut open by the doctor every time I took cold or the opening clogged. In the Spring of 1884 I was persuaded by my wife to use S. S. S. which I did, strictly in accordance with directions. I took twenty-six large bottles, and was entirely cured, for I have not suffered since that time.

B. S. RAGLAND.  
Royal Bag Mfg. Co., Charleston, S. C.

Only a constitutional remedy can reach an hereditary disease like Scrofula. When the blood is restored to a normal condition and the scrofulous deposits are carried off there is a gradual return to health. S. S. S.

is well known as a blood purifier and tonic. It is the only guaranteed, strictly vegetable remedy sold. If you have any signs of Scrofula, write us and our physicians will advise you free.

The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Intelligent Auto.  
Giffie—Ah, your horseless carriage, eh?

Spinks—Sssh! Don't talk so loud. Whenever it hears the word "horseless," the darn thing breaks down.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

It took Edward Gibbon twelve years to write his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Typewriters with Arabic letters are now being used in Egypt.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

National bank notes are one-sixth of the money in circulation.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY.  
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.  
A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.

HALL'S Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free of charge. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

As soon as the moon is full it begins to grow smaller.

To Break in New Shoes.

Always shake in Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. Cures hot, sweating, aching, swollen feet. Cures corns, ingrowing nails and Bunions. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

Life is action and to keep alive you must act. Some people die from too much rest.

Sun Flower Rye, the best family whiskey. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

Wetting the hair occasionally in a solution of salt and water will keep it from falling out.

"I've been everywhere, I've seen everything worth seeing, I've tasted everything worth tasting, and 'Old Gilt Edge' is the best whisky." That man started off like an ecstic, but he finished like a good judge of whisky.

Even the blind man can find his way through an open door.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure. J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.  
Hitchin, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

The oyster is one of the lowest forms of animal life.

Pe-ru-na Cures and Prevents Catarrh.

Any one who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well known universal; almost omnipresent. Peruna is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Peruna not only cures catarrh, but prevents it. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds, and so forth.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

An onion poultice is a sure cure for snake bites and should be used when no stronger remedies are at hand.

S. F. N. U. No. 9, 1905

PISO'S CURE FOR  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.  
CONSUMPTION

## WILL ENTER A NEW WORLD.

Strange Experience of a Convict Who Has Been in Prison 45 Years.

For forty-five years John Warren, wife murderer, has been immured in the Connecticut State prison, and he is about to seek clemency from the board of pardons. Since his confinement began the great world has been steadily spinning down the rapid grooves of change.

In 1859, the year when Warren's long period of civil death commenced, Darwin's "Origin of Species," startling the world and revolutionizing scientific thought, came from the printing press. In that year the use and development of petroleum began. In that year Oregon, discarding the short trousers of a territory, donned the garb of a Statehood and made the thirty-third member of the Union; now there are forty-five States. In 1859 the population of the United States was 31,000,000; now it is 82,000,000. In 1859 the people of Connecticut numbered 450,000, and a count of noses in the biggest town of the commonwealth disclosed scarcely 39,000 dwellers; now the census of the State has bounded forward to 970,000 and of New Haven to 125,000.

Warren had been behind grim walls nearly two years when the first shot of the rebellion was fired, nearly four years when the awful carnage at Gettysburg was mowing down the flower of both the Northern and the Southern armies and nearly six years when the historic meeting between Lee and Grant at Appomattox Courthouse let loose the dove of peace.

The first web-perfecting printing press—a crude affair, but the forerunner of the wonderful mechanism which now turns off the printed daily message with the rapidity of the lightning—wasn't invented until 1863. The first successful submarine cable, spanning the Atlantic and narrowing the gap between the old world and the new, was laid in 1865. The deadly Gatling gun, which can shoot down a dozen men as quickly as one could be shot down before, dates from 1867.

In the year when Warren was rounding out his first full decade of penal servitude the initial transcontinental railroad, uniting with bands of steel the mighty Atlantic and the mightier Pacific, was completed. In 1869, too, the antiseptic principle of treating wounds—a great advance in surgery—was first applied. Warren had been dead to the world seventeen years when, in 1876, the telephone was invented. The next year the phonograph first began to absorb and reproduce the human voice. In 1878 the electric light first dazzled the eyes of the wondering world. Water gas was produced five years later, and in the same year of 1883 the Brooklyn bridge was finished. Medical science was making great strides the while, and in 1885 Pasteur first inoculated for hydrophobia.

Warren had reeled off twenty-seven years of his life sentence when in 1886 at Scituate, Pa., the first successful American trolley was put in operation. The Mergenthaler Linotype machine, the delicate and complete mechanism by which this article is put into type, and which is now a leading feature of the equipment of every large daily newspaper, was made practically. Warren's term of imprisonment had mounted up to at least thirty-five years when the automobile was introduced, and it had passed two-score years when wireless messages began to be transmitted.—Hartford Times.

## SWEAT BATH OF ESKIMOS.

Boys There Undergo an Ordeal That Would Kill Most Persons.

Boys who would make a fuss because their parents oblige them to take frequent baths should be glad they are not Eskimo children, living on the shores of Norton sound. In that cold region of Alaska all the boys are obliged to take a sweat bath once a week, and this bath is no joke. A fire of driftwood is built in the center of the floor of the kashim—the one-room house where the men and boys of the village pass most of their time—and when the smoke has passed off and the wood is reduced to red, glowing coals, a cover is put over the smokehole in the roof and the place becomes intensely hot. The boys then must take off their clothes and sit about the furnace-like apartment until their skin becomes as red as the shell of a boiled lobster and seems on the point of blistering.

Owing to the intense heat the bathers are obliged to wear respirators to protect their lungs. These respirators are pads of shavings bound together, concave on the inside and convex on the outside, and large enough to cover the mouth, nose and part of the cheeks of the wearer. Across the inside runs a little wooden bar, which is held by the teeth to keep the respirator in place. The boys sit there until they feel the dripping with perspiration. Then they rush outside into the intense cold and roll in the snow.

E. W. Nelson, who spent between four and five years in investigating for the government the Eskimos living about Behring Strait, says: "On several occasions I saw them go from the sweat bath to holes in the ice on a neighboring stream, and, squatting there, pour ice water over their backs and shoulders with a wooden dipper, apparently experiencing the greatest pleasure from the operation." Although the Eskimo boys seem to withstand such a bath as this all right and seem even to enjoy it, it would in all probability kill any white boy who tried it.

It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things when a bachelor girl marries an old maid man.

## Spring Humors

Come to most people and cause many troubles,—pimples, boils and other eruptions, besides loss of appetite, that tired feeling, fits of biliousness, indigestion and headache.

The sooner one gets rid of them the better, and the way to get rid of them and to build up the system that has suffered from them is to take

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Forming in combination the Spring Medicine par excellence, of unequalled strength in purifying the blood as shown by unequalled, radical and permanent cures of

Scrofula  
Salt Rheum  
Scald Head  
Boils, Pimples  
All Kinds of Humor  
Rheumatism  
Blood Poisoning  
Catarrh  
Dyspepsia, Etc

Accept no substitute, but be sure to get Hood's, and get it today.

## Gorgeous Japanese Robes

In number the diaphanous robes worn by a Japanese woman of high rank of the eleventh or twelfth century were seldom less than twenty, while on great occasions even more might be necessary. Thus at a great palace fete it is said that "some wore as many as twenty-five suits, showing glimpses of purple, of crimson, of grass green, of wild rose yellow and of saffron brown, their sleeves and skirts decorated with golden designs, while others, by subtle commingling of willow sprays and cherry blossoms and by embroidered patterns picked out with gems, represented the poem of the jewels and the flowers."

## Millions in Oats.

Salzer's New National Oats yielded in Michigan 240 bu. in Mo., 255 bu. in N. D., 31 bu., and in 30 other states from 150 to 300 bu. per acre. Now this Oat if generally grown in 1905, will add millions of bushels to the yield and millions of dollars to the farmer's purse!



Homebuilder Yellow Dent Corn grows like a weed and yields from 157 to 260 bushels and more per acre! It's the best yielder on earth!

Salzer's Speltz, Beardless Barley, Macaroni Wheat, Pea Oat, Billion Dollar Grass and Earliest Cane are money makers for you, Mr. Farmer.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples. [P. C. L.]

## Arsenic and Corpulence.

A curious story is reported concerning a barque which arrived recently in port having in her cargo three hundred casks of arsenic. The crew slept very near the large array of barrels containing the drug, which gave off constantly an indescribable odor. They soon all noticed the same thing, and several of the tars became aware that they were becoming abnormally stout. One man gained twenty-five pounds. The aggregate extra weight put on by the entire crew was little less than four hundred pounds. This was attributed to vapor generated by the action of the sun on the cask and inhaled by the seamen while they slept.

## A Famous Aqueduct.

One of the most imposing architectural relics of western Europe is the aqueduct of Nismes, in southern France. After the lapse of sixteen centuries this colossal monument still spans the valley, joining hill to hill in nearly perfect state. The highest range of arches carries a small canal just wide enough for a man to creep through and still retaining a thick lining of Roman cement. The height of the structure is 188 feet and the length of the highest arcade 872 feet. Its use was to convey to the city of Nismes the water of two springs twenty-five miles distant.

## Better Than a Shoehorn.

"Here is something I learned from an Englishman I met while at a friend's house," said a lawyer. "The house was in the suburbs, and we were occupying the same room. I found I had forgotten to bring a shoehorn and asked the Englishman if he had one. 'No, I haven't,' he said. 'Why don't you use a towel?' 'A towel,' I replied. 'Yes, a towel. Here, let me show you. Take a corner of the towel, so; lay the point in the heel of your shoe, so; put your foot in as far as it will go, right on top of the towel. Now, grab the towel and pull up on it. See how easy your foot slides in? It's better than a shoehorn.'

Cordelia—Did you hear about Miss Shoppe's marriage?

Geraldine—Why, no. When did it occur?

Cordelia—Last week. She married a floorwalker in one of the department stores.

Geraldine—Had she known him long?

Cordelia—No; he showed her to the counter where she wanted to make a small purchase, and while she was waiting for her change he wooed and won her, and so they were married.

Effort and Study.  
"I suppose," said the admirer, "that you have devoted enormous effort and study to acting?"

"No," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes; "the acting is comparatively easy. Getting from one town to the next is what requires the effort and study."—Washington Star.

Strong.  
Soubrette—Yes, the understudy says he used to have a very strong part on the stage.

Comedian—So he did. He used to be a scene shifter and lift the mountains and castles.

## IS THE PULPIT DECLINING.

Quality of the Men Who Are Preparing for the Ministry.

After a thorough investigation of the question, "Is there a decline in the ministry?" Everett P. Tomlinson, in the World's Work, sums up the results of his inquiries among men of all denominations and most of the professions. He says:

From these opinions, facts and figures certain conclusions can be drawn that shed light upon the problem.

There is no real "dearth" of students for the ministry. There is a slight back-set at the present time, but it is not so great as has occurred in other years, and reports of attendance of students in the theological seminaries, when compared with similar reports of twenty-five years ago, show a marked and marvelous increase.

In some quarters there is a deterioration in the quality of students, but the reports are not altogether unanimous. Methodists and Episcopalians report a decided increase in numbers and in quality, and other religious bodies vary in localities and colleges in this respect.

There is a marked change in the sources of supply. The West and South provide a much larger proportion of students than the East. The response is greater in the newer regions than in the old, in the country than in the city, in the small churches than in the larger. There is also a steadily increasing drift away from the seminaries located in the country to those that are located in or near the large cities.

The chief causes keeping young men from the ministry are the poverty of the calling, the fear of the lack of intellectual and moral freedom, the conviction that the petty outwits the larger in the work, and the suspicion of the present "beneficiary" system which casts a blight over all "heresy," or the fear of its smirch, is the greatest obstacle.

There is a practically unanimous report of a higher type of life and of more Christian students in our colleges than ever before.

The deepest interest of the communities now is in questions that might be termed spiritual rather than religious, certainly not theological. Theology as a "science" has given place to Christianity as a life. The church as an organization has a weaker hold, while at the same time there is a greater interest in all vital questions and affairs. As a consequence what our forefathers heard as a distinctive "call to the ministry" is now finding expression in other and widely varied forms of service.

There is a blotting out of the former false distinction between "secular" and "sacred." Whatever men may think as to certain men or peoples, all history is now believed to be "sacred" and every day and every honest work as "holy." This fact has led many earnest young men who in former years might have believed themselves to be "called" to the work of the ministry now to believe that they can make their lives count for as much, perhaps more, if they give themselves to other lines of work that at one time were termed "secular."

## Returned.

Mrs. Dearborn—Do you believe in marrying a man to reform him? Mrs. Wabash—Sure! I married my first husband to reform him. "What was wrong with him?" "He was a bachelor." "Oh, I see how you reformed him." "Not only that; I understand he's had three other wives since I left him."—Yonkers Statesman.

## Ayer's

Give nature three helps, and nearly every case of consumption will recover. Fresh air, most important of all.

## Cherry Pectoral

Nourishing food comes next. Then, a medicine to control the cough and heal the lungs. Ask any good doctor.

"I first used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral 53 years ago. I have seen terrible cases of lung disease cured by it. I am never without it." AUGUST G. HARTMAN, Marietta, Ohio.

25c., 50c., \$1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

## Consumption

Health demands daily action of the bowels. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

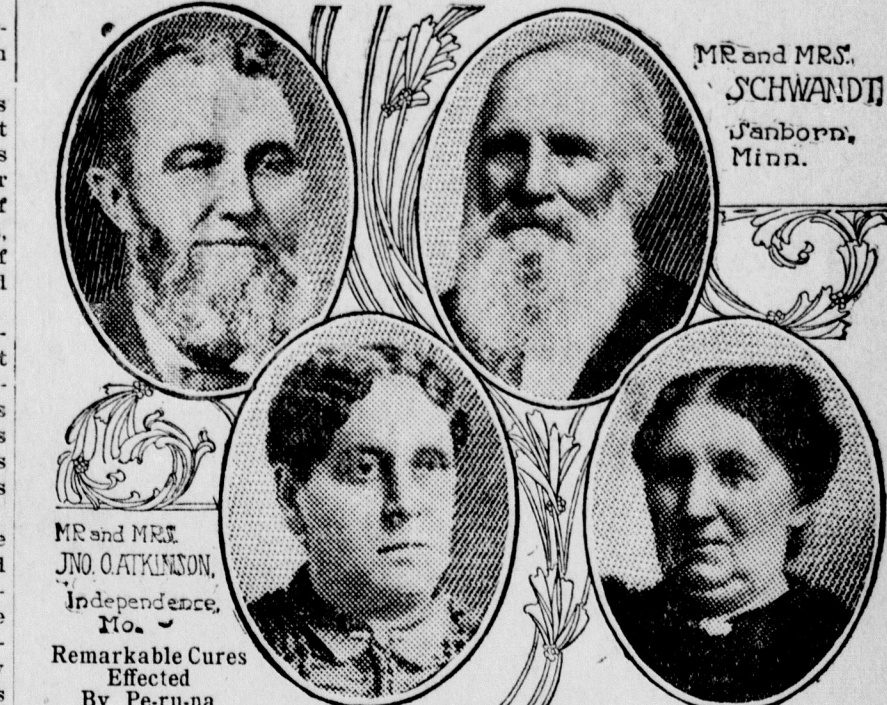
## PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10-cent package colors Silk, Wool and Cotton equally well, and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer, or we will send post paid at 10 cents a package. Write for free booklet how to dye, wash and mix colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Missouri.

ABOVE ALL OTHERS  
TOWERS  
FISH BRAND  
WATERPROOF  
OILED  
CLOTHING  
DON'T GET WET  
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.  
MADE IN U.S.A.  
A TOWER CLOTHING MANUFACTURING CO.  
NEW YORK, N.Y.

## THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Are Never Without Pe-ru-na in the Home For Catarrhal Diseases.



Under date of January 10, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter:

"My wife has been a sufferer from a complication of diseases for the past twenty-five years. Her case has baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of her worst troubles was chronic constipation of several years' standing. She was also passing through that most critical period in the life of a woman—change of life.

"In June, 1895, I wrote to you about her case. You advised a course of Peruna and Manafin, which we at once commenced, and have to say it completely cured her.

"About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which had been of twenty-five years' standing. At times I was almost past going. I commenced to use Peruna according to your instructions and continued its use for about a year, and it has completely cured me."—John O. Atkinson.

In a letter dated January 1, 1900,

## The Poor Rich.

The devices of the daughters of rich men to make their own money are perfectly well known to the managers of woman's exchanges, which are established solely to help poor women put their work on the market.

One day I was in an exchange when a woman, evidently a lady's maid, came in and registered some embroidery in her own name. The superintendent took up the work and in a casual way asked the supposed artist to show her how to do a particular stitch. The woman pleaded lack of time and went out, embarrassed and guilty looking.

"I thought so," said the superintendent. "She brings her mistress' work. Her mistress is the daughter of a very rich man, but she has no pocket money, and the poor thing has to cheat the exchange by selling her work here under her maid's name."—Everybody's Magazine.

## The Ladder of Life.

All the events of a life are necessary to a higher development. The common task is a round by which we climb to glorious achievement. The ladder which leads us to perfection is made up of small events and small victories. In the economy of life nothing is useless and nothing is wasted. Everything in its place is the best thing for that place. Life is a law, not an accident.—A. J. C. Norris.

## Horrible to Think Of.

Church—In some of the Hindoo temples an elephant takes up the collection. It goes round with a basket extended from its trunk.

Gotham—What do you suppose would happen if some thoughtless person dropped a peanut in the basket some Sunday morning?—Yonkers Statesman.

If you want to get the biggest return for your labor and your ground, you can't afford to plant anything but  
**FERRY'S SEEDS**  
—the standard after 49 years' test. They always produce the largest and sweetest crops. All dealers sell them. Our 1905 Seed Annual free on request.  
D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

## STOP IT

The KEELEY treatment permanently cures all liquor and drug addictions. Endorsed by U. S. Government. Printed matter free.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE  
170 Market Street, Donohoe Building  
SAN FRANCISCO

## WHAT'S THE USE OF SAYING "GIVE ME A 5-CENT CIGAR," WHEN BY ASKING FOR A :

## "CREMO"

YOU GET THE BEST 5-CENT CIGAR IN AMERICA

"The World's Largest Seller"

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., P.O. La Crosse, Wis.

10,000 Plants for 16c.

More gardens and farms are planted to Salzer's Seeds than any other in America. There is a reason for this. We own over 5,000 acres for the production of our warranted seeds. In order to induce you to try them, we make you the following nature suggested offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid 1000 Early, Medium and Late Cabbages, 2000 Fine July Turnips, 2000 Bluewing Celery, 2000 Rich Ruby Lettuce, 1000 Splendid Onions, 1000 Rare Luscious Radishes, 1000 Gloriously Brilliant Flowers.

Above seven packages contain sufficient seed to grow 10,000 plants, furnishing bushels of brilliant flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalog, telling all about Flowers, Fruits, Small Fruits, etc., all for 16c in stamps and 16c in Postage. Big 16c page catalog alone, 4c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., P.O. La Crosse, Wis.



# TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles** of **Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

# TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

### BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

—AND SLAUGHTERERS OF—

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

:::

—PACKERS OF THE—

**GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS**

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

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PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

**WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.**